Medical.

EMPTIBLE!

ARITY WHICH THE
BITTERS!
has induced certain jealous parties
ght to cover up the Posters of these
their own through the city,
his at the stooping attitude of a

ARS NO COMPETITION. 60
Holder

UNFORTUNATE.
SES, NEW REMEDIES
bon's Dispensary.

NEVER FAIL,
COMMERCIAL
ablished in 1854,
of Sexual and
such as Gonor-
re, Syphilis in
nal Weakness,
ts Diseases (of
Ulcerated Legs

the pleasure of announcing that he
visiting the principal Hospitals
ined practice at his Dispensary, 623
et, corner of Commercial, San Francisco,
and hopes to receive a liberal share of
ared neither time nor money in seek-
ge, and has returned with increased
dition of human suffering.

rible Diseases.
nds of persons, both male and fe-
are suffering not a miserable exist-
o secret indulgences, or from virus
ction? Look at their pallid, emacia-
ce and their broken-down constitu-
them for the happiness of marriage
life! In this horrid situation the
sult choose the scene. Lot parents,
ttend to those who are running with
hold-destroying malady—see that
nd cured before it be too late. Send
Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has
his especial study for years, and who
most invaluable cases without mer-
drugs. It is important to those
r to those who are interested in the
nds, to become fully of the many pre-
ions of all other, publishing their skill
es in a few days, imposing upon the
ness of eminent physicians from
ica. Do therefore carefully read, and
may fall into the hands of those

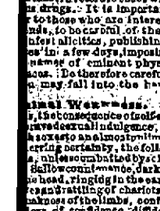
mal Weakness,
, in consequence of self-abuse. This
rvous derangement is practised
a too extensive and most pernicious extent,
ering certainly, the following train
s, unless counteracted by a timely use of
Sallow countenance, dark spots under
e head, ringing in the ears, nobility
ness, trembling of the limbs, confusion
ughts, palpitation of the heart, dimness
ght, aversion to company, timidity, bash-
ness, loss of memory, hesitation,
ndecision, cowardice, dizziness, headache,
ashes, drowsiness, dreadful dreams, cough, consumption, night
s and frequent nocturnal emissions. If neglected
ldapply immediately, although the patient may
ave already become reduced to a mere skeleton,
ffering the most horrible diseases, which never fail of
nd radicalcure. Dr. G. will give One
o any person who will produce a case
ranteed which he cannot cure by either
r quackery.

ARRIED MEN,
mplate marriage, who are suffering
ertain maladies, should not forget the
ery resting upon them, but delay to
ult
be irresponsible, and will give to each
atment, binding himself to effect a
ure, or make no charge.

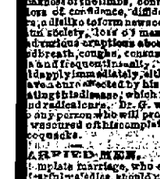
MED AT HOME.
sistance may be CURED AT HOME,
ttor to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symp-
and the disease has continued, and have
ly forwarded, per express, to any
part of the country, with full and plain
ding Ten Dollars only, in registered
Post-office order, through Wells, Fargo &
Co's, will be forwarded to any part
ntry strictly confidential.

Private Diseases.
ts in the United States.
San Francisco quacks and pretenders
ers in certificates, dupe the unsus-
pled doctors, who are not to be
and weekly newspapers of San Fran-
ces, are fraudsmen and, became too
heir trades. Some are the smiths, shoe-
carriers, bill-posters, office-keepers,
San Francisco Directory and you will
al Institutes in it, but you will find
ations in it. Look at the Directory.
The only way to avoid imposition is
will cost you nothing, and may save
for, in advertising physicians in eight
boxes, there is no safety in trusting
you know who and what they are.
deceive people by exhibiting fictitious
pretended patients' letters, etc. Dr.
sons who may call at his offices of
Search that he is prepared to cure.
GIBBON, 623 Kearney street, cor.
Francisco. Post Office Box 1,957.
FICE HOURS 1,057 ON THE
RM.

ts will please inform DR. GIBBON
ertis ent in the Daily Oregonian
1y24dtf



l Springs is the German Seltzer;
EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT
ttors attesting its Wonderful Tonic
llows qualities swarm in from every
n has been settled whether artificial
ay not be equal to those which burst
earth itself. They can; and the
hen undoubtedly pure and genuine.
casiopa. Accept none other. Sold



GODDARD,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
OREGON
Hack Stable.
T STOCK IN THE CITY.
AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT
ONABLE RATES.
Call Day and Night.
Second St., cor. Morrison,
LAND, OREGON. dtf

RAW LINSEED OIL
Bbls. and Casks.
GEO. L. STORY,
45 Front street.

RUPT NOTICES.
HEREUPON.—This is to give notice
day of October, A. D. 1871, a war-
was issued against the estate of
Siltenburg, in the county of Clark and
has been adjudged a bankrupt on his
to payment of his debts and delivery
belonging to said bankrupt, to him
e transfer of any property by him is
st a meeting of the creditors of said
their debts and choose one or more
ee will be held at a Court of Bank-
at Portland, Oregon, before George
r, on the 15th day of November, A.
P. M.
THOMAS O. TOWNE,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
illiams, Attorneys. o20d20t

BELINECK,
TURNER,
SALMON
STREET,
Opp. the Plaza,
Portland, Oregon.
All kinds of
Ivory Goods on
hand and made
to order.
Repairs Meer-
schaum Pipes.
Every kind of
Wood Turning
and Artificial
Work done to
order. jy18tf

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XI. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1871. NO. 206

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months.
ADVERTISING at liberal rates.
THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $2 per annum, $1 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.
All papers discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid. Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label.
OFFICE—No. 5 Washington street, one door from Front.
SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, Rooms 20 and 21, Merchants Exchange, California street.

Professional Cards.

JNO. B. PILKINGTON, M. D.,
OCULIST & AURIST.
Office—No. 73 First street, 3d door south of Ladd's Bank.
OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12—3 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.
Refers to Professors L. C. Lane, M. D., and Edwin Bentley, M. D., San Francisco; Rev. T. L. Eliot, Messrs. Ezra S Stimson, Portland, and over 1,000 patients who have been treated by him. s26d1y

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED.
se9dlw0m

W. B. CARDWELL, M. D.,
Office—No. 73 First St., (Philharmonic Hall),
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office Hours—9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M.
Special Attention given to Calls from the Country.
oc18dtf

DR. S. PARKER.
Has removed his office to
Vaughn's Building, cor. Morrison and Front Sts., opp. St. Charles Hotel.
al5dtf

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,
PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE & OFFICE—Third street, between Salmon and Main, opposite the Public Square.
Calls answered in any part of the City.
Patterson for sale and institutions given on the use of Electricity as a Remedial Agent. jan13dtf

Law Cards.

GEO. H. DURHAM. CHAS. A. DALL.
DURHAM & DALL,
Attorneys-at-Law,
100 First St., opposite Occidental Hotel,
Portland, Oregon. dtf

P. C. SULLIVAN. H. F. THOMPSON.
SULLIVAN & THOMPSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
93 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Will Practice in all the Courts of this State and in the U. S. Courts. oc18dtf

S. B. SHATTUCK. B. SMITH.
SHATTUCK & KILLIN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
OFFICE—In Parrish's Brick, south side Washington street, between Front and First, Portland, Oregon. dtf

C. E. SAMPSON. J. A. WAYMIRE.
SIMPSON & WAYMIRE,
Attorneys-at-Law,
OFFICE—In Patton's Brick, State St.,
Salem, Oregon. dtf

JOHN C. CARROLL,
General Conveyancer
And Notary Public for Oregon, and Commissioner of Deeds for the States of California, Nevada and New York and Washington Territories.
OFFICE—S.E. Corner of FRONT and STARK STREETS
Opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Ferry Landing.
fe23tf

A. W. WHALLEY. E. V. FECHHEIMER, Notary Public
WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
OFFICE—Odd Fellows Temple, No. 101 First St., Portland
Sale. Particular attention paid to collections.

JAMES F. BROWN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Notary Public,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
Consultations in the English, French, German and Holland Languages. d22dtf1p

F. A. CHENOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
CORVALLIS, OREGON. dtf

THOMAS J. DRYER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Office—No. 2 North Front St.,
mr28dtf

Business Cards.

ALFRED GOODNOUGH. GEO. F. TABOU.
GOODNOUGH & TRIBOU,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
North First street, between B and C sts.
jy18dtf

C. W. BURRAGE,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Office—No. 113 First street. Residence,
as cor. College and Fifth Sts. dtf

GEO. H. JONES, Real Estate Broker. J. M. PATTERSON, Notary Public.
JONES & PATTERSON,
Real Estate Brokers,
INSURANCE AND COLLECTION AGENTS,
Commercial Hotel Building,
SALEM, OREGON.

CITY PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD. HOUSES and STORES LEASED.
FARMS AND WILD LAND FOR SALE.
Special Attention given to Financial Negotiations, Conveyancing and General Agency Business. s18dawtf

NEW MEDICAL WORK.
"THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,"
FOR THE
DEBILITATED NERVOUS SYSTEM,
DR. JORDAN,
Of the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 318 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, has published four of his most important and instructive lectures in a neat volume for those who cannot attend the lectures delivered at the Museum. Every Unmarried and Married man should read and study these important Lectures for the good of himself and offspring.
By addressing the Secretary of the Anatomical Museum, San Francisco, enclosing 25 cents in postage stamps, to pay postage, the Book will be forwarded to any part of the States and Territories.
DR. JORDAN can be consulted by letter. my21ly1p

STAGE LINES.
THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE!

Carrying the U. S. Mails,
to
San Francisco and the East.
PASSENGERS WILL LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY by the OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD connecting at the Tuesdays with the
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA STAGE CO'S COACHES
For Tolowa, there connecting with the Central Pacific Railroad for San Francisco, and at the Junction for the East, thereby saving one day's travel from San Francisco to New York.
Travelers by this Route have only THREE DAYS staging and a fine opportunity for witnessing the grandest scenery in the country.
In every respect this line is first class—Road in fine condition, Stock and Coaches not equalled by any other road in the United States.
Time from Portland to San Francisco, Four Days.
Tickets for sale at the Stage Company's Office; also, at the Office of the Oregon and California Railroad.
B. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent.
OFFICE—With Portland Gas Light and Water Company, next door to Ladd & Tilton's Bank, Stark street. s18dtf1p

The West Side Stage COMPANY.
THE STAGES OF THE WEST SIDE Stage Company leave their Office on STARK STREET, and the OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, daily at 5½ A. M.,
Carrying the United States Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express.
PASSING THROUGH
HILLSBORO, FOREST GROVE, Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, DALLAS, MONMOUTH, INDEPENDENCE, BUENA VISTA, AND CORVALLIS.
B. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent.
N. B.—The Stage Company will receive orders for freight from parties living in above towns, and will go only through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Portland, July 8, 1870.1

COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND
Daily Stage Line.
Carrying U. S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
CONNECTING WITH STEAMERS AT OLYMPIA for Victoria and Ports on the Sound and at Montecello with O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer for Portland.
Passengers wishing to connect with steamers on the Sound should leave Portland on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Private conveyances can be procured by writing or telegraphing to Montecello.
For further particulars enquire of
au10dtf COGGAN & CO.

Banks.

WELLS FARGO & CO'S
Banking & Exchange
DEPARTMENT,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
WE DRAW SIGHT EXCHANGE DIRECT on San Francisco, New York, Boston, and all the principal cities in the Atlantic States, and the Dominion of Canada.
We also draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, and will furnish exchange on other prominent cities in Europe, Australia, South America and China.
We also sell TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE on San Francisco, and all other points as desired, wherever we have communication by Express.
DEPOSITS received on certificate or open account, subject to Check or Sight, and accounts kept in Coin or Currency.
COLLECTIONS made through the BANK or by EXPRESS, any where in the United States. e28tf

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
ESTABLISHED, 1859.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS or TRUST FUNDS in terms of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.
MONEY LOANED on approved Security.
BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.
COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.
INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties.
SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital.....$1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—5 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.
AGENCIES,
IN NEW YORK, CANADA, SCOTLAND & IRELAND.
Exchange for sale on
England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.
Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.
jy1dtf EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

Fire Insurance.
UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
CASH CAPITAL, Gold.....$750,000 00
ASSETS EXCEED $1,000,000, GOLD.
Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHAS. D. HAVEN, Secretary
HENRY FAILING, Resident Director, Portland, Oregon.
EDWIN D. BACKENSTOS, General Agent.
oc31tf

PURE LARD OIL!
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICE, MAKING IT the cheapest Machinery Oil.
GEO. L. STORY,
45 Front street.

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE!
BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO—Daily at 6 o'clock A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President
o17dtf

WILLAMETTE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
FROM AND AFTER DATE, UNTIL FURTHER notice, the
STEAMER
SENATOR
Will leave Portland at 2 o'clock P. M., Daily, (except Sunday) for Oregon City.
RETURNING—Will leave Oregon City at 7-30 A. M.
PASSENGERS FOR DAYTON and intermediate points, WILL TAKE THE CARS, leaving Portland at 6:30 A. M., Connecting at Cascade with the
STEAMER
DAYTON,
ON
Monday, Wednesday & Friday
OF EACH WEEK.
PASSENGERS FOR LINCOLN, and intermediate points will take the BOAT leaving Portland at 2 P. M.
e29dtf J. D. BILES, Agent.

FOR VANCOUVER.
CHANGE OF TIME.
The New and Fast Steamer
VANCOUVER,
H. W. BAUGHMAN.....MASTER,
Will leave wharf at foot of Washington street, Daily at 2-1-2 o'clock, sharp,
Until further notice.
PASSAGE, 50 cents. FREIGHT, $2 50 per Ton.
S. W. BROWN, Pres't
Vancouver Steamboat Company.
o23dtf

HO, FOR THE EAST.
The Quickest Route and Cheapest Route.
THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
Line of Steamers,
Connecting with the
NORTH WESTERN STAGE CO.'S Line of New Concord Coaches,
At UMATILLA, and intersecting the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD
AT KELTON, UTAH.
NOW FORMS THE ONLY DIRECT, Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route to the East, and passes over the most beautiful and most interesting portion of the PACIFIC COAST.
The natural beauties of the COLUMBIA RIVER, GRAND RONDE VALLEY, BOISE VALLEY, SNAKE RIVER and "SHOSHONE FALLS," must be seen to be appreciated; no pen can describe them.
Time through to Chicago, only Nine days
Rates of Fare:

From	First Class	Second Class
Portland to Omaha	$120 00	$116 00
" Chicago	141 00	135 50

Passengers for Chicago can take either the "Chicago and Northwestern," "Chicago, Burlington and Quincy," or the "Chicago, Rock-Island and Pacific" Railroads at Omaha.
THROUGH TICKETS now on Sale at the Office of the O. S. N. Co., and at the Office of the O. & C. STAGE CO., Stark street. my18dtf

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
NO. 14. TIME SCHEDULE. NO. 14.
TO TAKE EFFECT SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1871. At 6 o'clock A. M.—for the government and information of employees only; the Company reserve the right to vary therefrom as circumstances may require.
Daily Trains will run between
PORTLAND AND EUGENE CITY
AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:30 A. M.	Eugene City	7:30 P. M.
"	1:00 P. M.	Eugene City	8:00 P. M.
Eugene City	6:00 A. M.	Portland	1:00 P. M.
Eugene City	6:45 A. M.	"	8:00 P. M.

The 1:00 P. M. Train from Portland, and the 6:00 A. M. Train from Eugene City are Passenger Trains and run Daily.
The 6:30 A. M. Train from Portland and the 6:45 A. M. Train from Eugene City are Freight Trains (with Passenger Cars attached) and run Daily (except Sunday).
Oregon & California R. R. Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.
Trains No. 5 and 6 are Freight Trains, and do not carry passengers.
Close connections are made at EUGENE CITY with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.
Tickets for sale over the Stage Line to the below given points:
In Oregon—Oakland, Roseburg, Jacksonville.
In California—Yreka, Brittsville, Soda Springs, Sacramento Ferry, Pitt River, Red Bluff, Tehama, Shasta, Calahan's Ranch, Fort Jones.
Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouses over 24 hours, except when through Bills of Lading are given.
Freight will not be Received for Shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.
Tickets for sale at Company's Office, Cor. F and Front sts, at the Ferry Landing, Portland.
J. C. HILDRETH, Asst. Supt.
T. H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt.
e29dtf F. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE,
With its Connections East and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.
THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAILS making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by
THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO
With all EAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.
The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.
Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, At COMPANY'S OFFICE, 208 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, and at O. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.
Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
A. L. WAIT, Gen'l Ag't for Pacific States, San Francisco.
se2dtf

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN DATES TO NOV. 3.

EASTERN STATES.

New York News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Roosevelt hospital on Fifty-Eighth street, opened to-day. It is the gift of James H. Roosevelt, and has cost more than $1,000,000.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, a committee report was received declaring it inexpedient to approve the application to Congress for a subsidy to a line of steamers to Australia. The report was discussed at length without action. A resolution was adopted to cause inquiry to be made whether any member of the Board had been interested in the city frauds; if so, what action is necessary.

Republicans strongly urge the election of ex-Governor Seymour to the Assembly from the Nineteenth District.

Cooper institute was filled to-night with citizens at a call of the Committee of Seventy, to ratify the Reform ticket. H. G. Stebbin presided, and after detailing the corrupt practices by which the Tammany ring had robbed the city of $20,000,000, introduced Joseph A. Choate, who announced that all anti-Tammany organizations had combined on candidates, and by a united action would surely elect a good number of them. S. J. Tilden and Wm. M. Evarts followed in eloquent addresses, denouncing the ring frauds, and calling on all citizens to give up all business on election day, and make a united effort to rid the city of the gang of robbers.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors to-day, Mayor Hall submitted a resolution, which was adopted, dividing the city into fifteen election districts and designating certain Tammany officials to receive election returns. This action is thought to be in the interest of the Tammany ring.

There are no accounts of Ingersoll.

The non-arrival of Grand Duke Alexis keeps the reception committee in a ferment. If the Duke arrives this week, the military reception which was proposed will be deferred, as the law prohibits any military parades in the city five days preceding an election.

The Board of Trade have agreed to send $10,000 of the recent contribution intended for Chicago, to Wisconsin and Michigan.

Charles O'Conor says that no suits will be commenced against Tweed or Hall before election.

The Mercantile Insurance Co. has suspended.

There will be a large number of business men in the city and at the polls on election day.

The anti-Tammany parties are preparing to defeat the schemes of repeaters.

Political Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—A mass meeting of the Democratic Conservative party was held to-night in Monumental Square to protest against the proceedings in South Carolina under the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. Clubs of the various wards paraded. Reverdy Johnson presided. Several resolutions were adopted. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Johnson, the Mayor and others.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Official Business.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The President has appointed Charles C. Beaman, Jr., Examiner of Claims in the Department of State.

The Civil Service Commission was in session to-day. The subject was postmasters, and the difficulty as to where to fix a point at which competitive examinations shall commence. As of the 30,000 postmasters 22,000 receive salaries less than $100 per annum, it is thought this class should not be submitted to examinations, as the greater part of the offices are held merely for the accommodation of their neighbors and not for the profit.

The War Department declines to grant an escort to Indian Superintendent Vail, on the ground of insufficiency of troops and that the Montana season is too far advanced.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dispatches from London.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A compromise is arrived at between the French and English Governments in regard to the commercial treaty. The notice of abrogation given by France has been withdrawn. The treaty is to be continued in force with material modifications, details of which have been agreed upon.

The international copyright discussion is continued. Miss Braddon is renewing her complaints.

A serious railway accident is reported at Perth, Scotland.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—A deputation of American residents presented Minister Washburne with a service of plate, in recognition of the services he afforded to his countrymen during the siege and under the rule of the Commune.

Labor Movement in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Workingmen's Committee of this city has summoned a congress of workmen to meet here on the 19th inst. The object of the meeting is to organize a general strike for the reduction of the daily term of labor to nine hours and for a general increase of wages.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—As was expected, Judge Dwinelle rendered a *pro forma* decision in the agreed case of Paloebs against the Pacific Insurance Company, affirming the validity of the assessment of 75 per cent. made on the stock of the company to meet the Chicago losses, and sustaining the action of Insurance Commissioner Moore, in demanding the making good of the company's capital. All the other companies which have levied assessments stand on the same basis, and this decision will prevent any legislation on the question.

The Alvarado Beet Sugar Factory is now in successful operation, working up 50 tons of beets daily.

C. Duisenberry has been commissioned Consul General for the Pacific coast for the German Empire.

It is uncertain whether the bark of John Sime & Co. will be wound up by the Sheriff or the Commissioner in bankruptcy, as there is a conflict of authority. It certainly cannot resume business in any event, but there is every reason to suppose that the assets will pay at least 50 cents on the dollar.

Chas. H. Williams, who appears to be a monomaniac on the subject of street railroads, had a conductor arrested for pulling him off the cars where he was selling tickets at reduced rates to passengers, will be brought before the Commissioners of Lunacy to-day. Judge Sawyer sent him below for 24 hours yesterday for contempt of court.

Weather warm, wind southwest, raining slightly, barometer falling.

Notwithstanding the demand for coin caused by the insurance assessment tax payments and heavy decline in stocks accelerated by the failure of John Sime & Co., the savings banks continue to loan money at 9 and 10 per cent. and have sufficient to meet all requirements on first-class securities.

Instead of the rumored advance in the Liverpool wheat market the telegraph this morning announces a decline to 13s.

A rumor that Valparaiso, Chili had been totally destroyed by fire and that our local insurance companies were heavy losers, was extensively circulated last evening evidently through pure malice and with the hope of creating a panic.

According to the Olympia *Tribune* an attempt was recently made by Republican factionists to remove Maj. Van Bokkelen from the Speakership of the lower House of the W. T. Legislature. The scheme was defeated. The *Tribune* connects Mr. Garfolds with the attempt, and shows an evident disposition to "go back on" him. It has hitherto been his constant supporter. It is evident that Washington Territory politics are becoming more and more mixed.

The Chicago fire has proved a blessing to the begging impostors who infest street corners and besiege dwelling houses in New York, with piteous tales of want. Their cry is now "Chicago sufferers," and amid the general sympathy for that afflicted city they are reaping a rich harvest.

OREGON.

The money subscribed at Oregon City for the Chicago relief fund has been donated to the Wisconsin sufferers.

Seven divorces were granted during the week at the regular term of Court at Albany. Has Judge Bonham been reading Woodhull & Claflin?

The opening address in the Medical Department of the Wallamet University will be delivered today (Saturday) by Dr. Chase. The course will be continued through the winter.

Theodore who lives opposite Albany across the Wallamet river, attempted suicide a few days since by taking morphine, but his act was discovered in time to prevent fatal result.

It is thought that Asa Wrightman of Sublimity, who was killed on Tuesday while employed in rolling a field, was endeavoring to cut his entangled team loose from the roller, and that in so doing he received a kick on the hand from one of the horses, driving the knife into his neck and causing his death almost instantly.

From the Albany *Democrat*: A greater number of buildings are erected, or are in course of erection in Albany this year than for the past four years. Three brick buildings are about completed, and nice frame residences are in progress in almost every quarter of the city. Our local mills have been totally unable to supply the demand for lumber, and much has been brought from Corvallis and other localities.

A rural youngster stepped into the postoffice at Albany one day last week and asked if there was anything for J. H. The clerk answering in the negative he looked blank, scratched his head and asked: "Well, gol dern it, ain't thar nary nuther postoffice in this yer town?" The clerk told him the opposition postoffice was not opened out yet, and he went off growling at the "cuss-hose town that couldn't only afford one postoffice and more nor a dozen saloons!" This is the story as the *Democrat* tells it.

The *Statesman* of Friday says: Mr. James Brown of the Indian Department, went north yesterday on his way to the Dalles, Warm Springs and Klamath Reservations. He will be accompanied by Donald McKay, and they will take a train of animals at the Dalles and some Snake Indians, who were taken prisoners during the war. At Warm Springs they will gather up more of these prisoners and then proceed to Yainax, in the Klamath Reservation, and restore these captives to their proper bands now there.

THE TERRITORIES.

On the 20th ult. two men, names not learned, were drowned by the upsetting of their boat in Bellingham Bay.

One branch of the Legislature of Washington Territory has passed a bill to regulate interest on money, and for the prevention of usury. It establishes the rate of interest at 10 per cent. per annum, and whenever a higher rate than that is stipulated to be paid, provides a penalty of forfeiture of the principal to the school fund of the county where suit is brought.

The Yellowstone country seems to be a new wonder land. We have frequently published sketches of the remarkable features which nature there presents. One of the marvels of the section is the "Geysers of the Fire Hole Basin." These are the hand waters of the Madison, and of magnitude and interest reduce the famous geysers of Iceland to insignificance. Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, has received a letter from Mr. Elliott, an artist of note, who has been visiting that country. The writer says: "I have stood by a crater, and have seen a column of hot (boiling) water six feet in diameter, ascend with a single bound, vertically, to a height of 200 feet—pause there for an instant, and fall to its silenced basin in a thousand silvery streams and a million prismatic drops. This performance ten or fifteen minutes, and then all will be quiet, the water of the cistern became as still as that of a mill pond, and apparently as inactive. This geyser, which is one of many, we named the Grand. It plays at irregular intervals of twenty-four to thirty hours, for from ten to twenty minutes. Another, named by Deane 'Old Faithful' plays at intervals of only an hour apart, throwing up an immense steady column to an elevation of 150 feet.

LATEST NEWS CONDENSATIONS.

The city of New York, up to the 20th of October had contributed in money, provisions and clothing, $2,435,000 for Chicago.

The Chicago Law Institute lost its library worth $50,000, by the fire. It is proposed in Eastern cities to aid the Institute to partially restore it.

The United States will not participate with the governments of Europe in making observations of the total eclipse of the sun on the 12th of November next. European astronomers are going to Asia for the purpose.

The New York *Herald* learns that the Grand Cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia is no less a personage than a son-in-law of General Toombs, that famous man who threatened, once upon a time, to call the roll of his slaves from the apex of Bunker Hill monument amid the flashing lightnings of Southern rights and the rattling thunders of the Constitution.

What is Left of Chicago.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Our columns have been extensively occupied during the past week with reports of the enormous losses of life and property in the late fire, but there is some danger that the damage sustained will be over estimated. True, we have seen 2,500 acres in the most central portion of the city swept bare, 20,000 buildings destroyed, and 100,000 persons rendered homeless—the total pecuniary loss being not less than $300,000,000; but we have still a great deal left. We may roughly estimate the situation as follows:

About 50,000 persons have left the city; population remaining, 230,000.

Five grain elevators were burned, with 1,000,000 bushels of grain; leaving us with eleven grain warehouses intact, containing 15,000,000 bushels.

One half of our stocks of pork products were burned up, with the same proportion of flour.

Of lumber, 50,000,000 feet were burned; the stock remaining is 240,000,000 feet.

Of coal 80,000 tons were burned up; we have 70,000 tons on hand.

Our stock of leather was decreased one quarter; the value of that burned up being $85,000.

The greater portion of the stocks of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, were burned up, with more than one half the ready made clothing; but the quantities destroyed were scarcely equal to more than a three weeks supply, and are now being rapidly replaced.

Not more than 10 per cent. of the currency was destroyed by the fire; we have 30,000 houses left standing, and our real estate could not burn up.

A careful average of these larger items, with smaller ones that need not be enumerated, shows that the city of Chicago has suffered a loss of not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five per cent. on her total assets, real and personal. The loss is a great one, but so far from irretrievable that we may confidently hope to see a return to former prosperity ere long. The ratio of increase during the past thirty-four years has averaged ten and a half per cent. per annum. This will would restore the status of a month ago within three years. Making every due allowance for the terrible set-back experienced, there can be no doubt that five years hence, at most, the exhibit of population, commerce and manufactures will be greater than a month ago. Already the city is rising from its ashes at a rapid rate, thanks to the large-hearted liberality of our countrymen everywhere, and the resistless energy of our own citizens. Let the faint hearted ones take courage. The real workers have not wasted a moment in regret; after they have repaired their losses there will be an occasion for it.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN STATES.

The Reform Committee on the Tammany Thieves.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The address of the Committee of Seventy adopted at the Reform meeting last night says:

"There is not in the history of villainy a parallel for the gigantic crime against property conceived by the Tammany ring and engineered on the complete subversion of free government in the very heart of Republicanism. An American city having a population of over a million disfranchised by an act of the Legislature, born and matured in Democracy and Republicanism, was handed over to a self appointed oligarchy to be robbed and plundered by them and their confederates for six years certainly, and prospectively for ever. The New York city charter gave a gang of thieves power to govern this metropolis. It has substantially deprived citizens of self control, nullified the right of suffrage and the principle of representation, authorized a band of resolute robbers to levy taxes, create a public debt, and incur municipal liabilities without limit, and placed at their disposal the revenues of a great municipality and the property of its citizens."

It is expected that Tweed will pay the Nuisset claim of $42,000.

It is admitted on every hand that Ingersoll, Garvey and Woodward have escaped from justice and are not likely to return of their own accord.

Deputy Controller Morton is ready to pay the Recorder's and the City Judges salaries. He thinks them entitled to the sum fixed by the Legislature, $10,000 each. The Supervisors afterwards placed their salaries at $15,000. This was annulled by the Legislature. The Deputy Controller is only willing to pay them $10,000.

Grosse yesterday made further removals of court attendants and employees in the Controller's office.

The payment of 21,000 men employed on the aqueduct has been completed.

The police were paid yesterday, and $10,000 was placed to the credit of Department of Parks.

In his speech last night, Tilden said he had been approached by Tammany officials and bribes offered and other considerations offered him, to desert the Reform party.

The injunction was modified by Judge Barnard this morning so as to prevent the issue of $15,000,000 in bonds negotiated by August Belmont, with the endorsement of Deputy Controller Greed. He also granted a *mandamus* compelling the Bureau of Election to provide for the election of assistant Aldermen.

Three hundred Mormons arrived yesterday, chiefly from England and Scandinavia, and leave this evening for Utah.

The President of the Long Island sugar refinery company says the reported embezzlement by the Secretary is incorrect. The affairs of the company are in a good condition.

The text of the Brazilian Emancipation law is published this morning. The *Tribune* says of it: "Not only has no appreciative improvement been made in the complete scheme originally presented to the Chamber, but one important provision, that which liberated slaves of a religious order have been stricken out. The act is a delusive compromise with wrong, and postpones to the next generation what ought to be granted immediately."

Cyrus Olmstead, independent candidate for the Assembly in the Fifth District, yesterday arraigned at the Tombs charged with the forgery of his grandfather's name, was remanded for examination.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

From London.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—There is general surprise that the Bank of England made no change in the rate of interest at the meeting of the managers yesterday. The circumstance is ascribed to the fact that a loan is about to be placed on the market to meet American engagements arising out of financial failures of American houses.

Subscriptions to the Chicago fund this evening are 72,402; the Lord Mayor has remitted from the fund subscribed at the Mansion House, £36,000.

French Affairs.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.—It is expected that Jules Favre will be appointed Ambassador to Berlin.

Duke Harcourt will resume his post as Ambassador to Rome.

From Holland.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3.—The Convention for the sale of Dutch settlements in Sumatra and on the coast of Guinea, has been signed by the Dutch and English governments.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

Sudden Death Near Eugene.

EUGENE, Nov. 2.—A German named Eiserly, a native of Wurtemburg, aged 33 years, who was employed as cook on the construction train south

Medical.

TEMPTIBLE!

PULARITY WHICH THE
HU BITTERS!

ising has induced certain jealous parties
of might to cover up the Posters of these
e of their own through the city,
in this act the stooping attitude of a

T FEARS NO COMPETITION. 23
nldtf

E UNFORTUNATE.
EDIES, NEW REMEDIES
Gibbon's Dispensary.

ARNEY STREET,
R COMMERCIAL,
Established in 1854,
ent of Servant and
h such as Gonor-
rictura, Syphilis in
Seminal Weakness,
Skin Diseases (of
and Ulcerated Leg
ted.

has the pleasure of announcing that he
om visiting the principal Hospitals of
resumed practice at his Dispensary, 625
corner of Commercial, San Francisco,
lients and those requiring his services
spared neither time nor money in seek-
nedies, and has returned with increased
alleviation of human suffering.

Horrible Diseases.
ousands of persons, both male and fe-
who are suffering on a miserable existe
rotse, secretly disgraceful or from virus
system! Do not let their pallid, emacia
ed faces and their broken-down constitu-
ying them for the happiness of marriage
profits. In this horrid situation thou-
Death closes the scene. Let parents,
d, attend to those who are suffering with
ribble life-destroying maladies, so that
or and cured before it be too late. Send
ply to Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has
ssed his unequaled skill for years, and who
s the most inveterate cases without mer-
urious drugs. It is important to those
d or to those who are interested in the
friends, to be careful of the many pre-
with fearful allusions, profiting their still
diseases in a few days, impossible upon the
the names of eminent physicians from
arpl 27 Be therefore careful and make
erson may fall into the hands of those

Sexual Weakness.
mons, the consequence of self-abuse. This
depraved sexual indulgence, is prolific
th upon the system, and manifests itself
lowering certainty, the following train
toms, unless combatted by scientific mea
viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under
in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like
ng and rattling of chariots, impaired
weakness of the limbs, confused vision,
ot, loss of confidence, diffidence in so
ngers, a dislike to form new acquaintances
alarm society, loss of memory, hectic
and various eruptions about the face,
fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night
sania and frequent insanity. If relief be
should apply in time lately, all herein persons
d have a cure effected by his new and scl-
treating this disease. Such numerous cases of
ck and radical cure. Dr. G will give One
re to any person who will prove satisfactio
the unsecured of this incomparable either
subsequently.

MARRIED MEN,
contemplate marriage, who are suffering
nerfect manhood, should not forget this
ditly. Trusting upon them their delicacy to
therefor,
GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each
ion instrument, binding himself to effect a
nent cure, or make no charge.

CURED AT HOME.
distance may be CURED AT HOME,
matter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symp-
f time the disease has existed, and have
ptly forwarded, free from damage and
by part of the country, with full and plain
ing of Ten Dollars coin, in registered
the Post Office, through Wells, Fargo &
of medicine will be forwarded to any part

cations strictly confidential.

Beware of the Unfortunate.
Dr. San Francisco quacks and pretenders
ns sworn to certificates, dupe the unwary,
ul medical doctors, whose names are to be
ly and weekly newspapers of San Fran-
places, are tradesmen and mechanics at
r their trades. Some are tinsmiths, shoe-
paper carriers, intelligence office keepers,
e the San Francisco Directory and you will
ssional intelligence from which find
occupations in it. Look at the Directory
63. The only way to avoid imposition is
it will cost you nothing, and may save
ney. So, as a caution to the unfortunate, if
ch advertisements are bogus, there is no safety in trusting
until you know who and what they are.
s not deceive people by exhibiting bogus
, pretended patients' letters, etc. Dr.
fully believes those only can be his offices of
ain diseases that he proposes to cure.
. F. GIBBON, 628 Kearney street, cor-
San Francisco. Post Office Box 1,037.
TO POST BOX 1,037 OR THEIR PERSON-
FREE.
atients will please inform DR. GIBBON
ir advertisement in the Daily Oregonian
1864dtf

T EXCITEMENT!
about the
rest Railroad in Portland!
account of the Old Pioneer,
J. BLOOM,
F BERLIN STORE,
Street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill,
UST RETURNED FROM THE EAST
of the Largest Stocks of
Fancy Goods,
Silks, Cassimeres, Clothing,
GENTS' HATS,
AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
DIES' FURNISHING GOODS, AND FURS
all kinds; also a Good Stock of
of all descriptions,
SPECTACLES to suit all eyes.
Price Paid for all kinds of Furs. 23 dtf3m

V. VOLLUM,
PRACTICAL
BOOK BINDER
94 FRONT ST.,
Opp. Milwain's Store.
BLANK BOOKS
Made to order and ruled to any
pattern, with or without
printed heads.
MAGAZINES AND MUSIC
BOOKS bound at San Fran-
cisco prices.
Book & Job Printing
All Neatly Executed. dtm

JET LINE CK.
Y TURNER,
SALMON
STREET,
Opp. the Plaza,
Portland, Oregon.
All kinds of
Ivory Goods on
hand and made
to order.
Repairs Meerschaum Pipes.
Every kind of
Wood Turning
and Artificial
Work done to
order. jel6lf

GODDARD,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
OREGON
& Hack Stable.
BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
IT AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT
REASONABLE RATES.
n Call Day and Night.
10 Second St., cor. Morrison,
RTLAND, OREGON. dtf

What is This?
SIMPLY THAT
Y & HITCH
Most Desirable Stock of
COND-HAND FURNITURE
ING,
RS, STOVES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
LY WILL DISPOSE OF AT PRICES
ILL DEFY COMPETITION.
gs for yourself.
TERRY & HITCH,
First St., bet. Salmon and Main.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XI. PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1871. NO. 206.

SUPPLEMENT.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The demand for *Harper's Weekly* throughout the country is extraordinary. Of the issue of October 21st the American News Company of New York ordered considerably over 50,000 copies; the New England News Company of Boston took 40,000, and the Western News Company of Chicago, 30,000, making over 120,000 copies for three houses. To regular dealers and subscribers 180,000 copies of the same number were sold. To produce in time this extraordinary edition, the pages which contain the illustrations are electrotyped and four different casts of them are taken, which are worked on as many rapid steam power presses, which are kept going day and night for five days. The plain pages of the paper are printed more rapidly. The circulation of the *Weekly* has for some time past been growing so fast that the publishers have been unable to supply the whole demand. Of *Harper's Magazine* 130,000 copies are now printed and sold monthly. It is certainly an extraordinary fact, that, reckoning the population of the United States at forty millions, and the combined circulation of *Harper's Weekly* and *Magazine* at four hundred thousand, it would seem that one in every hundred of the population actually buy either the *Magazine* or the *Weekly*. What an immense educational power this is; and how fortunate for the country, observes the New York *Times*, that this great influence is in the hands of able, conscientious and patriotic men.

A man named George W. Porter, otherwise known as "Comanche Bill," has been "doing" Eastern cities and attracting much attention. Although he is said to have killed 18 Indians with his own hand, there is, we are told, a total absence of coarseness or brutality in his expression. His eye is of "piercing keenness," but is not ungentle, and occasionally has even a sparkle of humor. This strange child of the prairie dresses in buckskins ornamented with steel buttons, and wears a broad brimmed black felt hat. Like "Hawkeye," he had a favorite rifle, and this was unluckily burned in the Chicago conflagration. He remains among civilized people for the moment; in order to replace this weapon, after which he purposes to resume his search for his sister, who is still in captivity among the Comanches. It is his wish to get two good men, first-class shots and fighters, to go with him, and he feels sure of succeeding in his enterprise before spring.

Recent dispatches from London express alarm about the effects of the Germany policy of absorbing and holding gold. A fear is expressed lest Prussia means to hoard the whole of the vast war indemnity obtained from France, and add more to the store, so as to have an immense power over all the other countries of Europe. The London *Court Journal* and the other day said: "We must stand against the Prussian invader, who means to overthrow us through our finances." One possible object of the accumulation is to prepare for the new Prussian coinage, but the suspicion is openly expressed by French and English journals, that Prince Bismark is desirous to hoard a large amount of specie in his military treasure chest, so as to be ready for any political emergency. It is not strange under all the circumstances, that the French paper currency should have begun to depreciate. Gold is already at a premium in Paris, and further payments on the indemnity must greatly increase the currency depression.

In the Mississippi river below St. Louis there are at present serious obstructions to navigation. Heavy river craft are unable to run, and the railroads have taken advantage of this circumstance to put up fares and freights. From this cause the commerce of St. Louis is suffering seriously. The *Democrat* demands aid from the General Government to deepen the river between St. Louis and Cairo, so as to make navigation in low water practicable, and says one million dollars will be asked for, at the next session of Congress. No doubt it will be obtained, or at all events, that a large sum will be appropriated. Government annually expends large sums on the Mississippi. The growing commerce of the Columbia river begins to demand like attention. And as so much is appropriated for the Mississippi and other rivers, there ought to be little difficulty in obtaining this winter an appropriation of say $75,000 for the Columbia and Wallamet, which it is estimated would build a suitable dredger and operate it for one season.

Mr. Condon's article, "The Willamette Sound," which we print to-day, shows that gentleman to be an original observer and thinker. Every reader must admire to see how he has marshalled his facts; and from what a slender thread of pre-historic story he has expanded and elaborated what must strike every one as in the main a consistent account of the origin of our grand and beautiful valley. *Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura*; yet Mr. Condon enables us to read the prominent chapters of the whole history. The *tenuis aura*, the "slight breath," of narrative, which comes down to us in the testimony furnished by our rocks, streams and mountains, grows under the writer's hand into a history at once clear and impressive. The thanks of Oregon are due to Mr. Condon for his successful labors in this field, by which the geological features and characteristics of our State are made known to the world. Mr. Condon's efforts are accomplishing much for Oregon. By them attention is attracted to our State from all parts of the Union. His writings are accepted throughout the country as fresh and valuable contributions to scientific literature, and through them Oregon obtains wide notice. Of so much value is a man of culture and ability to the community which claims him.

The loss and gain account of Uncle Samuel seems to be in a satisfactory condition. The Treasury Department lately made the official announcement that the Government had saved $220,484 by the destruction and loss of fractional currency. This is undoubtedly a good showing for the Government, but is not so good for the people, who are just that much out of pocket. The loss is widely distributed, and is therefore not felt; but the aggregate, nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, is none the less a dead loss to somebody. This is one of the objections to fractional paper currency.

THE WILLAMETTE SOUND.

[From the Overland Monthly.]

A desire to study, in place some of the evidences of the former recent changes of level along the coast of Oregon and Washington, with a view to compare, and, if possible, to connect, them with evidences of the like changes in the interior, led to a visit to Shoalwater Bay, an inlet of the coast, a few miles north of the Columbia river. June, on our northern coast, is a pleasant season for such trips, and ours received its full measure of help from such accessories as bright sunshine and pure air above us, unmeasured wealth of form, color, and fragrance below.

The ride, from the cape at the mouth of the Columbia to Shoalwater Bay, is one of the finest in the country. The road for the greater part, is along the ocean beach, always strewn with the numerous wrecks of life cast upon its sands, and often presenting to the naturalists objects of rare interest. An abrupt turn of the road, island ends this finest of the beach drives at ten or twelve miles from the cape. A short distance through woods of spruce and pine, thickly undergrown with a rich variety of flowering shrubs, and the road opens upon a view of Shoalwater Bay, at the pleasant little town of Oysterville. The general outline of the bay, is in sight from this point. The bluffs that define its shores appear, soon northward, fifteen or eighteen miles away, and in the direction of its southern extension, ten or twelve miles. At intervals along this whole shore-line one can plainly discern, from this point of outlook, what in the distance appear, as land-slides, but no nearer approach prove to be portions of the bluff shore, undermined by the storm-surf, and in their present form showing the sections of the strata of which they are composed. On examining these more closely, one sees a bank, not of common earth, but disposed in stratified layers of sediment, once evidently continuous over this whole region, and of nearly uniform thickness, now worn away above into a rolling surface, yet showing everywhere a fine persistence in the old water lines that ruled its formation. Buried in this mass of sediment, and occasionally cropping out in the exposed sections, are vast beds of sea-shells, entirely representing the life of the seas now around them, that, when an apparently exceptional form does appear, memory at once recalls having seen this exceptional one somewhere on the coast. And yet, identical in species as these shells unquestionably are with those now living in the surrounding waters, the two sets of condition are separated by the whole import of the term "fossil." The waters that buried these fossil shells, and covered them with one hundred vertical feet or more of ocean sediment, were waters that so defined our northern coast as to have given it a for different outline from that of its present geography.

In some of these bluff exposures, their past record is read in masses of buried forest trees, trunk, and leaves, and seeds, so buried in clay, and so well preserved, that the spruce cone, fragile as all times, is scarcely discernible from one of last year's fruitage dotting in the neighboring waters. From these vegetable remains, as from those of the shell-fish, the same truths are taught, for the trees are the same in kind as those now growing on the bluffs one hundred feet above them, while the waters that covered them there with one hundred feet of sediment have passed away. The fossil story, then, that may be read here, is linked to our own times by the sameness of vegetable and animal life, and separated from ours by the passing away of the agencies by which its records were written. It is useless to ask, how long ago? There is no chronological record legible here. Future discoveries may connect these things with human story. We may not attempt this now.

The marine remains of these bluffs plainly prove that when they lived, the waters around them were at, or near, their present level. They are a species that love shoal water, and they are in place where found. The oyster is very abundant among them, and the shells of most of them are neither broken apart nor water-worn, as they would be if drifted here from some other locality. They evidently lie here as fossils, on the same bed they occupied while living; and oysters then, as now, rarely bed in waters more than a few feet in depth. The common cockle—another lover of the shoalwater—is also abundant among these remains, and, like the oyster, lies fossil where it lived; the opposite valves often now occupying the very positions, relatively, that they held while living. So, too, with the members of the clam family, whether macira, or solen, or venus—all are evidently in their native beds, where they lived and died. We conclude that when these shell-fish lived, the surrounding waters held nearly their present level.

Another truth plainly taught in these stratified bluffs is this; the waters here became afterward much higher, or, more exactly, the land lower. More than one hundred feet, certainly, for a stratified sediment of one hundred feet in thickness, as now seen in some of these bluffs—that, for instance, near North river—would require more than that depth of water to place it there. And this sediment is so fine in material as to warrant the conviction that it once existed evenly distributed over this whole region, bay and all. The upper layers, too, have in them the finest materials and the fewest fossils. Both facts indicating increasing depth of water as the upper beds were deposited.

Yet, another plain truth is legibly written here; the changes indicated in depth of water over this place were quiet changes. Any sudden catastrophe would leave signs of violence, and consequent strong current; but nothing of the kind appears there. The fragile cone of the spruce tree of the period, buried in that sediment, is found to-day, among these shells, as little marred by time as the shells themselves. The line of deposit along that sheltered bay, as it was at its deepest stage of water, is now as unbroken as it was then. Neither the violence of earthquake, nor the suddenness of deluge, has left any trace of such agency to disturb the conviction one feels, that the changes indicated there were quiet ones, covering a long period of time, yet scarcely disturbing the quiet order of life over which they presided.

That every inlet on our northern coast has its group of facts of like import, there can be no doubt. Our line of thought needs only those that mark its extension to the Columbia river, and there the lessons gleaned from the bluffs of Shoalwater Bay re-appear in all their clearness. A fine instance of this is seen in a bluff on Mr. Wheeldon's farm, just inside the cape. Several others may be seen along the streams that fall into Young's Bay, on the south bank of the river, and just back of Astoria. All these contain remains of animal and vegetable life linked to our shores and forests of to-day by identity of species, and separated in our minds, from the present order of things, by the conviction that the agencies which placed them there have passed away.

In all this, we are obviously studying only the lower limit of this latest of Oregon's geological changes. Where shall we look for its upper limit? In other words, how high did those waters rise above the present sea-level? We might look for traces of its upper reaches in the remains of old sea-beaches in elevated places on the abrupt slopes of the hills along the coast; but in such exposures old beach lines are but rarely preserved against the storm of a thousand winters, still less those of tens thousands. To find them and their records plainly legible, we must look to more sheltered localities inland. It will help us a good deal in our search for such old shore-lines of the interior, to carry a theory with us, such as shall point to the possible limits within which they may reasonably be sought. Will the facts we have gathered from Shoalwater Bay, and the lower Columbia, warrant us in forming such a theory? Let us see.

Stratified sediment of a hundred feet in vertical thickness, finer by far in its upper layers than in those lower, and in its upper layers entirely devoid of marine remains, while the lower ones are often densely crowded with them, plainly indicate shoal water to begin the work, and deep water afterward over its highest layers. But the sediment itself is one hundred feet or more, and deep water over its upper service, equal to the requirements of its facts, could not be less than another one hundred feet, thus making a total depth of at least two hundred feet above the present water level. Let, then, a depth of two hundred feet be our theory, and with this let us pass inland for facts to confirm it, if true; to reject it, if false; and if confirmed, to trace by its help the outlines of that fine old Willamette Sound, that may have welcomed to its scores of sheltered harbors the ancient hunter in the days of the Mammoth, and the Broad-faced Ox, when his canoe, if he had one, floated one hundred feet, or more, above the present altitude of the church spires of Portland and Salem.

But, as we pass along, let us in imagination reconstruct the fine inland sea, that two hundred feet of elevation in the waters of the Columbia must have made. We have, first the noble entrance, like that of the Straits of Fuca, extending from the present site of Astoria to that of St. Helen's, eighty miles, or more, in length, varying from five to twenty miles wide, and over two hundred feet in depth. At St. Helen's, it is spread out into a broad inland sea, extending from the Scappoose Mountains to the elevated land east of the Willamette Valley; and, like the Puget Sound of to-day, whose general outlines this old Willamette Sound strangely resembled, it was here, in its southern extension, over the present valley, among elevated islands, deep channels, and land-locked bays, receiving from the Scappoose Mountains to Spencer's Butte, that it spread out its greatest wealth of scenic beauty. Our theory would make it cover the whole of the lower levels through which the Willamette now flows.

Let us trace this grand water system eastward, along the present course of the Columbia river. We started, it will be remembered, from the capes, with a theoretic elevation of the waters two hundred feet above their present level. The fall of the river, from the lower cascades to the ocean, may be stated at forty; the fall through the five miles of cascades, at thirty-five feet. Above this there are forty or fifty miles of narrow gorge, through a mountain range, with slopes too steep for preserving old shorelines, and through which the river falls twenty feet more; and here we find the first open space east of the Cascade Mountains, in which the waters of that period, if two hundred feet higher at the capes than they now are, would have an elevation above the present river level here of one hundred and five feet. There was, at this place, a lake-like extension of the river seven or eight miles wide, and fifteen or twenty long, into which a semi-circular system of streams, six in number, brought a continued supply of sediment—sand, clay, and gravel—and buried, year after year, in its strata, along the margin of that lake, the record of the passing events of the times. Now, manifestly, at whatever level here we may find these elevated beach-marks, with buried remains at all corresponding with those with which we started, here we shall find the figures to correct the theory with which we set out.

Within a few miles of the mouth of the Des Chutes river, the very evidence we need turns up. More than 250 feet above the present level of the river, and therefore 150 feet higher than the elevation with which we started in theory—buried in the stratified sands, clays, and gravels, that mark the wash of those streams into, and along, that old lake-beach—are found the tusks, teeth, and bones of the land-animals of that period, marking at once the height at which these waters stood, and the life-record of the times. A recent visit to this locality, in company with an eminent geologist, gives remarkably fresh vividness to the recollection of the facts and figures that define the position of its fossils.

A ride of four or five miles from The Dalles, brings one to where three of the creeks, referred to, join their streams, and empty together into the Columbia. The surrounding hills are composed largely of soft volcanic tufa, and through this these streams have worn deep ravines in their descent. The ravines were worn to their present depth long before the period we are describing, and when subsequently the waters arose here, backed up from the ocean, they filled these ravines, converting them into deep bays, and thus forming so many sheltered nooks, into which the streams washed, and in which they buried whatever winds or floods committed to their keeping. On entering one of these ravines, we come suddenly to the edge of a newer and deeper excavation in its mid-channel. A sudden melting of snows on the neighboring hills, a few winters since, had caused the newer excavations. Scores of them were opened here within a circuit of twenty miles. The one we entered is a large one, though not the largest. It is more than a mile in length, is in some places two hundred feet wide, and twenty-five to thirty deep. Along the freshly fallen sides of these new excavations one can see distinctly, and horizontally stratified, the deposit we are seeking. The record at Shoalwater Bay is the latest there; the record among these ravines is the latest here. The height of water proved to have existed so recently there must necessarily have made its mark here. And now, inasmuch as these ravine sediments are the latest traces of high waters here, their elevation necessarily gives the height of those waters. And the figures that mark the height of these fossils above the present level of the river, are those we need to complete the theory with which we started from the capes of the Columbia.

Nor is there any room for mistake here; for while this fossil sediment extends through a vertical range of more than 150 feet, the least total altitude that will meet the conditions of the problem must take in the highest portion of this fossil bed. Stating this at 250 feet above the present level of the river, is placing it at its lowest, and even then with the understanding that we are dealing with sediment, and not with surface lines. Nor yet will it do to set these facts to the credit of that system of river terraces known to exist throughout the northern portion of our continent. These, as recently described from Frazer river, by Chief Justice Begbie, of British Columbia, and as described, years ago, by Professor Dana, from Oregon and California, and still later, in a recent number of the *American Journal of Science*, in which they are designated as "part of a system of terraces that covers a large part of North America north of the Ohio, and existing on all streams, as far as examined, nearly to their heads in the mountains."

Now, our facts and these—exclusively inland facts—refuse to be classed together. The system of old shore-lines we are tracing belongs primarily to the sea-shore. These other terraces run inland, high among the mountains. The facts upon which our theory was based were gathered at Shoalwater Bay, were controlled entirely by the level of the Pacific Ocean, and scarcely affected by flood-levels in the river, and still less by any extended lake system of the interior.

And now, with our amended theory in mind, as a measuring-rod, let us retrace our steps to the lower country—the Willamette Sound of the olden time. Let the fall of the Columbia river, from this lake-shore east of the Cascade Mountains to the mouth of the Willamette river, be stated at eight feet. Our fossil remains on this lake-shore are 250 feet above the present level of its waters, making a total of 330 feet as the depth of those waters above the present surface at the mouth of the Willamette river. How naturally one looks to the currents of such a vast body of water as the agency competent to the heaping up of that long sandy ridge, one hundred feet high, through which the river has cut its way at Swan Island, north of Portland. But let us follow it still farther inland. Over where Portland now stands, these waters were 325 feet deep; over Salem, 165 feet; over Albany, 115 feet; over Tualatin Plains, 145 feet; over Lafayette, 170 feet. A narrow strait, over the present valley of the Tualatin river, ten or twelve miles in length, opened westward upon a broad, beautiful bay, extending over the present sites of Hillsboro and Forest Grove, to Gale's Peak, among the foot hills of the Coast Range. The subsoil of the fine farms of that rich agricultural region, is itself the muddy sediment of that bay. Farther south, over the central portion of the present valley, and lying obliquely across the widest part of that Willamette Sound, there arose above those waters an elevated island. It extended from a point south of Lafayette to one near Salem, and must have formed a fine central object in the scene. Three or four volcanic islands extended, in an irregular semicircle, where Linn county now is; and the islands of those waters are the Buttes of to-day—Knox's, Peterson's, and Wards's. One standing on the summit of either of these Buttes, with the suggestions of these pages before him, could so easily and vividly imagine those waters recalled, as to almost persuade himself he heard the murmuring of their ripples at his feet—so sea-like, the extended plain around him—so shore-like, that line of hills, from Mary's Peak, on the west, to Spencer's Butte, on the south, and only lost on the east among the intricate windings of extended slopes among the foot-hills of the Cascades. How natural would seem to him this restoration of one of geology's yesterdays!

The shores of that fine old Willamette Sound teemed with the life of the period. It is marvelous, that so few excavations in the Willamette valley have failed to uncover some of these relics of the past. Bones, teeth, and tusks, proving a wide range of animal-life are often found in ditches, mill-races, crumbling cliffs, and other exposures of the sediment of those waters, and often within a few feet of the surface. Did man, too, live there then? We need not point out the evidences of increasing interest the world feels in facts that tend to solve the doubts that cluster around this natural inquiry. A few more mill-races dug, a few more excavations of water floods—more careful search where mountain streams washed their trophies to their burial under still waters—and this question may be set at rest, as it regards that Willamette Sound. Oregon does not answer it yet.

The Fastest Time in the World.

The London *Morning News*, in an artiel entitled "The Fastest Time in the World," says:

"The new express train from Plymouth to London will probably be the fastest train in the world in the part of its journey which lies over the Bristol and Exeter and Great Western Railways. Leaving Exeter at 10:30, it is timed to reach Paddington at 2:45 including a stoppage of five minutes at Bristol, and the inevitable and vexatious ten minutes at Swindon, the journey of 194 miles will occupy four hours and a quarter."

This is first rate railroad time, but it yet remains to be seen whether or not it is surpassed in the United States. If we take off the time put down for stoppages in this case, the running is reduced to four hours, which gives a fraction less than fifty miles per hour. This time, if we are not mistaken, has frequently been made on the Hudson river road, and in exceptional cases a speed of sixty miles an hour has been made for some considerable distance. The work, however, to be performed under the schedule between Plymouth and London is a good approximation to the maximum capacity of the best English railway management, but it will scarcely compare with the best time made between New York and Chicago, over the New Jersey, the Trenton, and the Pennsylvania roads, the "junction road" being used as a connecting link.

From New York to Chicago the distance by this route is 913 miles—say New York to Philadelphia, 90; Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 356; Pittsburg to Chicago, 468. The best schedule time that we are apprised of for this route was that under which the trains were run during a part of 1870. This was going east from Chicago to New York in 27 hours. On this schedule there were thirty four stops, two of which were for meals, and which we put down at 20 minutes each, thus reducing the *running* time to 26 hours and 20 minutes. We average the thirty-two remaining stops at 2 minutes each, which we presume is altogether inside of the time thus lost, and we have then to deduct from the running time of this train 64 minutes, which brings it down to 25 hours and 18 minutes. We then deduct 50 minutes for difference in time between these two points, and we have the exact running time under the schedule of 1870 fixed at 24 hours and 28 minutes, which is a trifle over 30 miles an hour. When it is considered that many large towns are passed through on this trip, including Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, and that the line is nearly five times the length of that between Plymouth and London, we submit that our English cousins have not yet earned the distinction of making "the fastest time in the world."

We are quite willing to concede that, in the general, the time made on the principal roads in England is better than in America. There are good reasons why it should be so. The cost of building and maintaining railroads on the other side of the Atlantic is much less than here, and the companies owning them there can afford to police the route by the employment of such numbers of flagmen and guards as is quite out of the question in the United States under existing circumstances. But we are yet in infancy as to the matter of railroading. Wonderful as has been our progress, and grand as are the accomplishments, we have yet much to learn, and the most important lesson is that which will convince managers that they owe a more liberal expenditure of earnings for the accommodation and safety of the travelling public, and a less munificent distribution of funds to shareholders in the shape of dividends. But as to the question of fast time it is for practical railroad men in our country to determine on the claim set up by our London cotemporary. It must, of course, be settled according to the view we have taken—that is to say, by a comparison of the aggregate length of the line run over. —*Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine.*

In New York, where the Democratic party has entire control, it has given the worst government the world ever saw. It has placed unlimited power in the hands of an odious oligarchy composed of vulgar thieves. It has prated about the rights of the people, and where it had the power has turned them over to be plundered by remorseless ruffians. Demanding economy in and denouncing the administration of President Grant as wasteful and extravagant, it has robbed millions from the tax payers to enrich a bankrupt chairmaker and his boon companions.

At Spartanburg, S. C., a whole den of the Ku Klux Klan have been captured—a chief, twenty men and all their arms and disguises.

A Story of the Chicago Disaster.

STATEMENT OF EX-LIEUT.-GOV. BROSS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—SCENES DURING AND AFTER THE FIRE—WHAT CHICAGO HAS, WHAT SHE NEEDS, AND WHAT SHE WILL BE.

The following story of the Chicago conflagration was related by ex-Governor Bross, to a reporter of the New York *Tribune*:

About 2 o'clock, on Monday morning, my family and I were aroused by Mrs. Samuel Bowles, the wife of the proprietor of The Springfield *Republican*, who happened to be a guest in our house. We had all gone to bed very tired the night before, and had slept so soundly that we were unaware of the conflagration till it had assumed terrible force. My family were all very much alarmed at the glare which illuminated the sky and lake. I saw at once that a fearful disaster was impending over Chicago, and immediately left the house to determine the locality and extent of the fire. I found that it was then a good deal south of my home and west of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroad depots. I went home considerably reassured in half an hour, and, finding my family packing things up, told them that I did not anticipate danger and requested them to leave off packing. But I said: "The result of this night's work will be awful. At least 10,000 people will want breakfast in the morning—you prepare breakfast for 100?" This they proceeded to do, but soon became again alarmed and recommenced packing. Soon after 5½ o'clock I started for the *Tribune* office to see if it was in any danger. By this time the fire had crossed the river, and that portion of the city south of Harrison street and between Third avenue and the river seemed in a blaze of fire, as well as on the west side. I reached the *Tribune* office, and, seeing no cause for any apprehension as to its safety I did not remain there more than twenty minutes. On leaving the office I proceeded to the Nevada Hotel (which is my property), at Washington and Franklin streets I remained there for an hour watching the progress of the flames and contemplating the ruinous destruction of property going on around. The fire had passed east of the hotel, and I hoped that the building was safe, but it soon began to extend in a westerly direction, and the hotel was quickly enveloped in flames. I became seriously alarmed, and ran round North street to Randolph street, so as to head off the flames and get back to my house, which was on Michigan avenue on the shore of the Lake. My house was a part of almost the last block burned.

MAGNIFICENT APPEARANCE OF THE FIRE WHEN AT ITS HIGHT.

At this time the fire was the most grandly magnificent scene that one can conceive. The Court House, Postoffice, Farwell Hall, the Tremont House, Sherman House, and all the splendid buildings on La Salle and Wells street, were burning with a sublimity of effect which astounded me. All the adjectives in the language would fail to convey the intensity of its wonders. Crowds of men, women, and children where huddling away, running first in one direction, then in another, shouting and crying in their terror, and trying to save anything they could lay their hands on, no matter how trifling, in value, while every now and then explosions, which seemed to shake the whole solid earth, reverberated through the air and added to the terrors of the poor people. I crossed Lake street bridge to the west, ran north to Kinsey street bridge, and crossed over east to the North side, hoping to head off the fire. It had, however, already swept north of me, and was traveling faster than I could go, and I soon came to the conclusion that it would be impossible for me to get east in that direction. I accordingly recrossed Kinsey street bridge, and went west as far as Desplains street, where I fortunately met a gentleman in a buggy who very kindly drove me over Twelfth street bridge to my house on Michigan avenue. It was by this time getting on toward 5 o'clock, and the day was beginning to break. On my arrival home I found my horses already harnessed and my riding horse saddled for me. My family and some friends were all busily engaged in packing up and in distributing sandwiches and coffee to all who wanted them or could spare a minute to partake of them.

BURNING OF THE TRIBUNE BUILDING, AND THE DWELLINGS ON MICHIGAN AVENUE.

I immediately jumped on my horse, and rode as fast as I could go to the *Tribune* office. I found everything safe; the men were all there, and we fondly hoped that all danger was passed as far we were concerned, and for this reason: the blocks in front of the *Tribune* building on Dearborn street, and north on Madison street, had both been burned; the only damage accruing to us being confined to a cracking of some of the plate glass windows from the heat. But a somewhat curious incident soon set us all in a state of excitement. The fire had unknown to us crawled under the sidewalk from the wooden pavement, and had caught the wood work of the barber's shop which comprises a portion of our basement. As soon as we ascertained the extent of the mischief we no longer apprehended any special danger, believing, as we did, that the building was fire proof. My associates, Mr. Medill and Mr. White, were present, and with the help of some of our employes, we went to work with water and one of Babcock's Fire Extinguishers. The fire was soon put out, and we once more returned to business. The forms had been sent down stairs, and I ordered our foreman, Mr. Keller, to get all the pressmen together, in order to issue the papers as soon as paragraph showing how far the fire had then extended could be prepared and inserted. Many kind friends gathered around the office and warmly expressed their gratification at the preservation of our building. Believing all things safe, I again mounted my horse and rode south on State street to see what progress the fire was making, and if it was moving eastward on Dearborn street. To my great surprise and horror, I found that its current had taken an easterly direction, nearly as far as State street, and that it was also advancing in a northerly direction with terrible swiftness and power. I at once saw the danger so imminently threatening us, and with some friends endeavored to obtain some powder for the purpose of blowing up some buildings south of the Palmer House. Failing in finding any powder, I proposed to tear them down. I proceeded to Church's hardware store, and succeeding in procuring about a dozen heavy axes, and handing them to my friends, requested them to mount the buildings with me and literally "chop them down!" All but two or three seemed utterly paralyzed at this unexpected change in the course of the fire; and even these, seeing the others stand back, were unwilling to make the effort alone. At this moment I saw that some wooden buildings and a new brick house west of the Palmer House had already caught fire. I saw at a glance that the *Tribune* building was doomed, and I rode back to the office and told them that nothing more could be done to save the building. McVicker's Theater, or anything else in that vicinity. In this hopeless frame of mind I rode home to look after my residence and family, intently watching the ominous eastward movement of the flames. I at once set to work with my family and friends to move as much of my furniture as possible across the narrow park east of Michigan avenue on to the shore of the lake, a distance of about 300 feet. At the same time I sent my family to the house of some friends in the south part of the city for safety; my daughter, Miss Jessie Bross, was the last to leave us. The work of carrying out furniture across the avenue to the shore was most difficult and even dangerous. For six or eight hours Michigan avenue was jammed with every description of vehicle containing families escaping from the city, or baggage wagons laden with goods and furniture. The sidewalks were crowded with men, women and children, all carrying something. Some of the things saved and carried away were valueless. One woman carried an empty birdcage; another, an old work-box; another, some dirty, empty baskets, old useless bedding, anything that could be hurriedly snatched up, seemed to have been carried away without judgment or forethought. In the meantime the fire had lapped up the Palmer House, the theaters, and the *Tribune* building; and, contrary to our expectation, for we thought the current of the fire would pass my residence, judging by the direction of the wind, we saw but he advancing clouds of dense black smoke and the rapidly approaching flames that we were in imminent peril. The fire had already worked so far south and east as to attack the stables in the rear of Terrace Block, between Van Burenland Congress streets. Many friends rushed into houses in the block and helped to carry out heavy furniture, such as pianos and bookcases. We succeeded in carrying the bulk of it to the shore, where it now lies stored; much of it, however, is seriously damaged. There I and a few others sat by our household goods, calmly awaiting the contemplation of the coming destruction of our property—of the most splendid blocks in Chicago. The eleven fine houses which compose the block were occupied by Denton Gurney, Peter L. Yeo, Mrs. Humphreys (owned by Mrs. Walker,) William Bross, P. F. W. Peck, S. C. Griggs, Tuthill King, Judge U. T. Dickey, Gen. Cook, John L. Clarke, and the Hon. J. Y. Scammon.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE CITY AFTER THE FIRE—ENTERPRISE OF THE *TRIBUNE*.

The next morning I was of course out early, and found the streets thronged with crowds of people moving in all directions. To me the sight of the ruin, though so sad, was wonderful to a degree, and especially being wrought in so short a space of time. It was the destruction of the entire business portion of one of the greatest cities in the world! Every bank and insurance office, law offices, hotels, theaters, railroad depots, most of the churches, and many of the principal residences of the city, a charred mass, and property without estimate gone!

Mr. White, my associate, like myself had been burned out of house and home. He had removed his family to a place of safety and I had no idea where he or any one else connected with the *Tribune* office might be found. My first point to make was naturally the site of our late office; but before I reached it I met two former tenants of our building who told me that there was a job printing office on Randolph street. While making my way west through the crowds of people, over the Madison street bridge, desolation stared me in the face at every step. And yet I was much struck with the tone and temper of the people. On all sides I saw evidences of true Chicago spirit. On all sides men said to one another: "Cheer up; we'll be all right again before long;" and many other plucky things. Their pluck and courage was wonderful. Every one was bright, cheerful, pleasant, hopeful, and even inclined to be jolly in spite of the misery and destitution which surrounded them and which they shared. One and all said Chicago must and should be rebuilt at once. On reaching Canal street, on my way to purchase the printing office I had heard of, I was informed that, while Mr. White and I were saving our families and as much of our furniture as we could on Monday afternoon, Mr. Medill, seeing that the *Tribune* office must inevitably be burned, sought for and purchased Edwards' job printing office, No. 15 Canal street, had got out a small paper in the morning, and was then busy organizing things. One after another, all hands turned up, and by the afternoon we had improvised the back part of the room into our editorial department, while an old wood box did duty as a business counter in the front window. We were soon busy as bees, writing editorials and paragraphs, and taking in any number of advertisements. By evening several orders for type and fixtures were made out, and things were generally so far advanced that I left for the depot at Twenty-second street, with the intention of coming on to New York. Unfortunately I missed the train and had to wait till Wednesday morning. We shall get along as best we can till the rebuilding of our office is finished. Going down to the ruins I found a large section thrown out of the north wall on Madison street. The other three walls are standing; but the east and west walls are so seriously injured that they must be pulled down. The south wall is in good condition. More of our office and the Postoffice remains standing than any other buildings that I saw. Our building was put up to stand a thousand years, and it would have done so but for that awful furnace of fire, fanned by an intense gale on the windward side, literally melting it up where it stood.

THE LOSS $300,000,000—GRATITUDE OF

A Curious Rhythmical Medley Called from Master Poole.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

LIFE.

Why all this toil for triumph of an hour! —*Young.*
Life a short summer, man a flower. —*Dr. Johnson.*
By turns we catch the vital breath and die. —*Pope.*
The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh. —*Prior.*
To be is far better than not to be. —*Sewell.*
Though all man's life may seem a tragedy. —*Spenser.*
But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb. —*Daniel.*

The bottom is but shallow whence they come. —*Raleigh.*
Your fate is but the common fate of all. —*Longfellow.*
Unmingled joys, here, to no man befall. —*Southwell.*
Nature to each allots his proper sphere. —*Congreve.*
Fortune makes folly her peculiar care. —*Churchill.*
Custom does not often reason overrule. —*Rochester.*
And throws a cruel sunshine on a fool. —*Armstrong.*
Live well, how long or short, permit to heaven. —*Milton.*
They who forgive most shall be most forgiven. —*Bailey.*
Sin may be clasped so close we can not see its face. —*French.*

Vilest alleys may a palace be,
Where'er the sun does warm or rain doth fall. —*Sommerville.*
Then keep each passion down, however dear. —*Thompson.*
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear. —*Byron.*
Her eagle's nature let faithless pewets lay. —*Spenser.*
With craft and skill to rule and betray. —*Crabbe.*
Scarce not too high to fall, but stoop to rise. —*Massinger.*
We masters grow of all that we despise. —*Crowley.*
Oh, then renounce that impious self-esteem. —*Beattie.*
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream. —*Cowper.*
Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave. —*Dyer.*
The paths of glory lead but to the grave. —*Gray.*
What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat. —*Willis.*
Only destruction to the brave and great. —*Addison.*
What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown? —*Dryden.*
The way to bliss lies not on beds of down. —*Quarles.*
How long we live, not years but actions tell. —*Watkins.*
That man lives twice who lives the first life well. —*Herrick.*

Make then, while yet ye may, your God your friend. —*Mason.*

Whom Christians worship yet not comprehend. —*Hall.*
The trust's that gives guard, and to yourself be just. —*Young.*
For, live by woe we can, yet die we must. —*Shakespeare.*

The Way of Ordinance.

The way of ancient ordinance, though it winds
Is not so destitute of way. *Heighten and grow*
The lightning's path, and straight the fearful path
Of the cannon ball. Direct it flies, and rapid,
Shivering that it may reach, and shattering what it reaches.
My son, the road the human being travels,
That is within blessing comes and goes, doth follow
The river's course, the valley's playful windings,
Keeping the holy bounds of property.
And thus secure, though late, leads to its end. —*Schiller.*

GETTING INTO THE WRONG CARRIAGE.

The day was bitter cold—the track covered with snow, and the eastward bound train, of course, behind time. The waiting male passengers stamped out their impatience upon the cheerless, wind-swept platform, and the females huddled around the stove or endeavored to peep through the dirty depot window.

Conspicuous among these might have been seen the pretty face of June Tracy. She was young, anxious and unaccustomed to traveling alone; but having received an invitation from an old bachelor uncle and maiden aunt who lived in luxurious widowhood alone, half, after much urging upon the part of her mother, (who had already had visions of June being heir to their vast wealth,) consented to make the visit. The letter giving the invitation contained minute directions how she was to reach the city, and informed her that a carriage would be in waiting at the New York side of the ferry on a specified evening, unless they were notified to the contrary.

June had early and always impressed upon her the primness and propriety of Aunt Prudence, who was fifty and unmarried, and the vast wealth and parsimony Uncle Nathan, and sat with many forebodings of discomfort watching for the train, and was half tempted to let it go on without her, when it at last lashed up to the platform. The cry of "all aboard" decided the matter, and she followed the rushing throng, found herself hustled into a seat with scarcely any volition upon her part, and was whirled rapidly away towards her unknown, and dreaded relations.

A long and weary ride brought her to the depot, and as she was preparing to leave the cars, a motherly old lady advised her to muffle up her ears or she would certainly freeze them in that senseless hat. She smiled in reply, but wound a soft, white wool cloud about her head so as to leave nothing visible but a pair of bright eyes, the tip of a pretty nose, and red, ripe lips, and followed with a palpitating heart through the noise and confusion, and abashed the vulgar gaze of the men, glad indeed, when the stormy river was passed.

"A young lady here for the Griswald carriage?" shouted a man so near her ears as to almost deafen her.

"Yes; I am the one," she faltered in reply, feeling as if she had suddenly found a friend amidst the Bedlam of jostling, fighting and importuning.

"This way, if you please, Miss."

In a moment she was led through the crowd, seated on the soft cushions of an elegant carriage, and was being driven rapidly through the brilliantly lighted street, half dazzled by the unaccustomed glitter and splendor.

At length it stopped before a brown-stone front, the door was opened, a servant assisted her to alight, she walked up the broad steps and instantly was clasped in the arms of a gentleman, who rained warm kisses upon her lips, gave her a thousand welcomes, called her pet names, hippetuously lifted her in his strong arms, carried her into the cosy reception room, placed her in an arm chair before a blazing anthracite fire, and began to relieve her of the cumbersome wrappings. Man fashion he tore off the cloud, and loosening the fastening of fair caged it to fall in a mass of lovely golden ripples over her shoulders.

"What the devil!" he exclaimed, starting and crushing the jaunty little hat in his hands—then giving speechless at the beautiful girl who sat completely stupified by the unexpected warmth of her reception, and wondering where was her chrunedgeon of an uncle she had expected to see wondering if it could possibly be he, and ventured to call him uncle Nathan, asked for Aunt Prudence.

Uncle Nathan? Aunt Pru—the dence! There is some mistake here. I know of no such person as you named."

Not know them! Is not this their house?" she asked, looking anxiously around.

It certainly is not. Until I so rudely removed your wrappings—for which I beg your pardon—I thought it was my sister Eva whom I am expecting home from boarding school. The mistake was a natural one under the circumstances.

"Is not this the house of Nathan Griswald?" she asked again, rising tremblingly and with face blanched even to her lips.

No, Miss. My name is Buswell, and I am master here."

It flashed upon her in an instant, that the somewhat similarity of names had caused to make the mistake, and gazing up at the dark handsome face of him whose kisses were still burning upon her lips, her own became scarlet, and covering her face with her pretty white hands, she sank back in the chair and burst into tears.

Fred. Buswell puckered up his mouth and went through the motions of an imaginary whistle. "poor thing!" he thought. "By Jove! but she is handsome; it is no wonder she became frightened to receive such bear embraces from an entire stranger when she expected to have been coolly welcomed by some antighated uncle." But he could not endure the torture of a lovely woman's tears, and so clearing his throat, said aloud:

"Do not be alarmed, Miss, I regret as much as you possibly can that I was so hasty in my conclusions!" The wretch, when he was luxuriating upon the kisses he had stolen, and was longing for more.

Up flamed the color between the delicate white fingers, and the tears fell even faster than before. He saw that he was making matters worse, and with a mental and not very refined expletive, he stopped short, walked to the other side of the room, rang the bell and directed the carriage to be instantly sent back to the depot to see if Miss Eva was not waiting there. Then he resumed his place upon the hearth-rug. Resting his elbow upon the mantle, and continued:

"I entreat you, Miss, not to feel so badly over a slight mistake, and one to which any one was liable. It is more laughable than otherwise. As soon as the carriage returns I will see that you are taken safely to your friends."

"I thank you, sir," she replied, slowly removing her hands and wiping away the tears, "but if you do not know who they are, how shall I be able to find them? I know only that my uncle's name is Nathan Griswald, and that he lives in University Place. His carriage was to meet me at the depot, and I understood the coachman to say "Griswald," but he was so muffled and in such a hurry, that I had no time to question."

A vigorous tingling of the door bell, and the excused himself for a moment, and stepped into the hall to meet his sister. Poor June could hear their voices—the sister playfully scolding because she had been so long kept waiting in the horrid depot, until she was almost frozen, and then had to ride in a lumbering old hack, and closed by standing on tiptoe, and giving her a sisterly kiss.

June could see through the half-open door, and felt like a guilty usurper as the little lady continued to pour forth her complaints.

"Why, Fred., you ain't a bit glad to see me. I expected to be hugged and kissed out of breath as usual, and I met with as formal a reception as if you were my grandfather—or husband." And her laugh rang out clear as the notes of a silver bell.

But it was suddenly cut short. She had followed her brother into the reception room and started back in astonishment at the beautiful stranger, who sat there with streaming hair and watery eyes. The timid, shrinking manner increased the loveliness of June, and the impulsive Eva stood for a moment in minute admiration, and then gasped out:

"Who is she, Fred?"

"This is Miss—" he began.

"Tracy," suggested June.

"Miss Tracy, who by a stupid blunder of the coachman, was brought here in your place, that is why you were kept waiting at that horrid depot."

"Well, I'm glad she happened to fall into the hands of a gentleman," replied Eva, looking proudly at her brother.

She welcomed her unexpected guest most cordially—made her feel instantly at home—declared that she would keep her until morning, that until then nothing should be done to ascertain where Mr. Griswald lived, and in the end triumphed, and took her to her own bright room that she might arrange her hair.

In the company of the spiritualle Eva, June soon forgot her vexation, and the late dinner and the evening passed pleasantly—had almost forgotten her singular entrance into the family. But now and then a smile would curl the dark moustache of Fred. Buswell as he thought of his funny mistake and how agreeably it had turned out; and the tell-tale blush deepened upon June's cheeks as she caught the expression of his eyes, and revealed that she had not forgotten his overwarm manner of greeting.

To one acquainted with the city and its directories the finding of the uncle's home was not a very difficult task, and after breakfast Eva and her brother escorted her thither, promised to call soon, and then separated mutually pleased. Uncle Nathan received her kindly, but in a very different way from Fred. Buswell. He was a tall, gaunt, grim-ore old fashioned clothes, and a huge pointed shirt collar, that constantly threatened to amputate his ears. With a few words he handed her over to the care of his sister, who fitted the name of Prudence perfectly, and was an exact counterpart of himself, clothed in petticoats.

"My dear child" she exclaimed, holding up her hands in holy horror, "what a terrible risk you ran in taking the wrong carriage. The gentleman who called upon us this morning explained the matter, and I never was so shocked in my life."

"Mr. Buswell is a gentleman," returned June, seeing that some reply was expected.

"Well—hem!—yes, I suppose so. But come up stairs now take off your things. To think of you being alone with a strange young man! I know I should have fainted."

June blessed her stars that her aunt knew nothing of what had transpired—nothing save that a mistake had been made—nothing of the warm embraces and kisses; and mentally thanked Fred. Buswell for his reticence.

"This is your room my dear. When you have arranged your toilet, your uncle and I will be happy to see you in the sitting-room."

Everything bore marks of wealth, but was as antiquated as its mistress. The heavy tall posts, old fashioned iron bedstead, with its quaint canopy and curtains, must have belonged to the great grandfather of Miss Prudence. It contrasted grimly with the pretty little French one she had occupied with Eva Buswell; so in fact did everything. But the room was large and pleasant; everything was neat and arranged for comfort, and June soon became at ease and happy. At least she would have been if Aunt Prudence had not so frozen the Buswell's, when they called, that there was little danger of attempting to repeat it.

The truth was the old maid distrusted the good looking Fred. She could not but own to herself that he was a gentleman in every respect, but, as she had concluded to adopt June, she was not going to have any horrid man around to persuade her into foolishly getting married, "when she intended her to be the comfort and nurse of her declining years." Henceforth, June, with all her life and youth and loveliness, was to be a sort of prisoner—never going out save to ride in the old barouche of the Griswalds when the weather was pleasant, with the stern, yellow face of Miss Prudence, looking older and more ugly by contrast with the bright, dove-eyed, golden-haired girl who accompanied her. Occasionally they met Eva Buswell and her brother dashing along in their neat phaeton surrounded by a party of friends, and June turned away sighing, and with difficulty keeping back the tears. But she dared not give expression to her thoughts.

The Buswells are nothing to you, my child—never can be." said Aunt Prudence, when they chanced to be discussing one day upon the manner of her coming. "They did only what was proper, under the circumstances; just what your uncle Nathan and I would have done; but they are frivolous, fashionable people, and the sooner you cease even to recognize them the better."

June thought with a smile, how uncle Nathan would look and feel, hugging and kissing a blooming girl like herself. But she only gave another sigh, thought what might have been, and answered:

"They were very kind, aunt."

"Yes, I know, and your uncle and I wrote them a formal letter of thanks. That balanced the obligation."

It was the last time the subject was mentioned between them, and at length they passed each other as almost strangers. Not the Eva and her brother did so until they found it impossible to keep up the acquaintance. They reasoned correctly, that such a state of affairs was not according to the wishes of June, to whom they had taken quite a fancy especially Fred.

"The devil take the old ogress of an aunt," he muttered, as he saw June passing, looking even more lovely than on the night of the first meeting. "I wish that something might happen so that I could gain the entree of the house."

He would not have confessed even to himself that he had fallen in love with the girl at first sight. No, nothing of the kind. He only pitied her on account of her close confinement when like other girls of her youth and beauty, she ought to have been enjoying life, as the bird does sunshine, and liberty the fit among flowers. But try as he would to think of some plan of visiting her, he could determine nothing, and was compelled to give up in despair when an accident came to his relief.

In returning home one evening from a ride he saw a crowd gathered in front of his door, and upon inquiry was told that an old man had fallen from a stroke. One glance revealed to him who the man was, and he instantly ordered him to be carried into the house, and despatched his sister for Prudence Griswald and her niece. They came. Physicians were summoned but all in vain. Nathan Griswald never roused from his sleep—was never moved until he was taken to his last resting place.

Dark days followed. The blow was a terrible one to his sister. He had been to her as friend, children, brother, everything. All her love was centered in him, and she was completely prostrated.

Fred. Buswell pitied her sufferings, and did all that a son could have done to relieve them. He attended to her business, would not listen to her leaving the house until everything had been arranged to her satisfaction, and then he and Eva accompanied her and June to a little cottage he had hired, and seen furnished for her, upon the banks of the river where she had been born.

"You will not leave me?" said the old lady whose entire character had appeared to have changed since the death of her brother. "I have not long to stay on earth, and poor June, what will become of her when I am gone?"

She glanced up quickly, saw the eyes of those she had mentioned meet, understood their meaning, and was satisfied. All through the summer months she lingered, tended by her affectionate niece, and when the leaves began to fade and fall, she died.

During the last few weeks of her life, Eva Buswell took up her abode at the cottage and cheered June in the dark trying hours. And when at last Aunt Prudence found that she was dying, she looked from the grave face of Fred. Buswell to the weeping June, and endeavored to speak, but the palsied tongue refused to articulate a word. Then she took June's hand and placed it in that of her lover, who pressed it to his lips, and stooping, breathed into her dull ear his thanks.

"I will tenderly cherish and care for her while I live," he said, wiping his eyes.

Thus they were betrothed in the solemn presence of death, and when the days of mourning were passed for June—when the air was the freshest and sweetest, and the flowers the brightest—in that month for which she was named, June, she became his wife. They live in the Griswald mansion, remodeled and refitted to suit the times and their taste, and the happy young wife does not regret that she made the embarrassing mistake that gained her so good a husband.

Baby Fingers.

Ten fat little fingers, so taper and neat!
Ten fat little fingers, so rosy and sweet!
Eagerly watching for all that comes near,
Now poking your eyes out, now pulling your hair,
Smoothing and patting with velvet like touch,
Then digging your cheeks with a mischievous clutch!
Gently waving good-by with infantile grace,
Then dragging your bonnet down over your face,
Beating the pat-a-cake, pet-a-cake and bedate,
Then tearing your book at a furious rate,
Gravely holding them out, like a king to be kissed,
Then thumping the window with tightly closed fist,
Now lying asleep, all dimpled and warm,
On the white cradle pillow, secure from all harm.
O, dear baby hands! how much you unfold
In the weak, careless clasp of those fingers' soft hold!
Keep spotless, as now, through the world's evil ways,
And bless with fond care our last cherished days.
—*Mrs Richard Grant White.*

DECISION IN THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT BY JUDGE DEADY.

A debtor who seeks a compromise with his creditors must act in good faith, and if he induce his creditors to agree to his discharge by false representations or fraudulent concealments, the agreement is void.

Such debtor is responsible for the false representations or concealments of his agent, though innocently made, and without his knowledge,—if the debtor was aware of the real state of the facts at the time.

At the time of payment under a composition deed plaintiffs in pursuance of a previous arrangement received a sum of money from the debtor, without the knowledge of the other creditors, in excess of the sum stipulated for the deed; held, that in an action by the plaintiffs against the debtor upon the original obligation upon the ground that the composition deed was fraudulently procured by the latter, the acceptance of such sum of money not a bar to the action.

Where a creditor represents that he will have "some means" left after paying his creditors 45 cents on the dollar, it is not to be presumed that such expression was understood by the creditors as meaning that the debtor would have more "means" left by half than he was paying his creditors.

U. S. District Court, District of Oregon, Monday, October 30, 1871.

Elfelt et al. vs. Snow et al.—Action to recover money.

This action was commenced in the Circuit Court of the State for the county of Multnomah on April 5, 1867, to recover from the defendants, H. H. Snow and D. M. Jessie, a balance of $7,026 with interest from November 8, 1866 alleged to be due the plaintiffs upon a promissory note made by the defendants to J. Kohn & Co. on July 25, 1862, for the sum of $8,330 12, and by the latter endorsed to the plaintiffs in 1864.

Defendant Jessie was not served and did not appear. On July 31, 1867, Snow filed a second amended answer to the complaint in which he denied that the defendants were indebted to the plaintiffs in anywise; and alleged that on November 19, 1866 the defendants being indebted to the plaintiffs and others "and much embarrassed financially on account thereof," said plaintiffs and others, naming them, did then execute and deliver to defendants a certain writing by which such plaintiffs and others agreed to accept 45 cents on the dollar in gold coin, to be paid in two weeks, in full satisfaction of their several claims, which amounted in the aggregate to $10,672 77 and that said defendants in pursuance of said agreement afterwards paid said plaintiffs and others said 45 cents on the dollar, which sums said plaintiffs and others accepted in full satisfaction of said claims and discharged defendants from further liability thereon; and that the claim mentioned in said writing is the debt upon which the plaintiff's action is brought.

On August 1, 1867, plaintiffs replied to the answer, alleging that in November, 1866, the defendants represented to the plaintiffs that they were insolvent, and the only property owned by them or Snow was $4,000 worth of gold dust and a train of mules, from which they could realize about $3,000, and that $7,000 would only pay about 45 cents on the dollar of the original amount they owed," and that plaintiffs relying on and confiding in the truth of said representations agreed to accept and did receive the sum of 45 cents on the dollar of the original indebtedness due from defendants, and in pursuance thereof delivered said note to the defendant Snow; but that said representations were false and fraudulently made by said defendants with intent to deceive the plaintiffs; and that said defendants fraudulently concealed from the plaintiffs a large amount of property then belonging to said Snow, over and above the said 45 cents on the dollar to be paid plaintiffs and others, consisting of real estate and a stock of goods at Lafayette, Oregon, and a large sum of money, of which plaintiffs had no knowledge.

After three trials in the State court, in one of which there was a verdict and judgment for plaintiffs, which was reversed on appeal for error in the charge of the court, and in the others the jury disagreed, the cause was removed to this court on July 15, 1870, upon the petition of the plaintiffs, who are non-residents of the State.

The cause was tried in this court before *Sawyer*, C. J. and *Deady*, D. J., and a jury on May 9, 10 and 11, and a verdict found for the plaintiffs for $10,167 70—the balance due upon the note sued on. The defendant moved for a new trial upon the following grounds:

I. The evidence was insufficient to justify the verdict.

II. The verdict is against law.

III. For error in law occurring at the trial and excepted to by the defendant.

IV. For error of the court in giving and refusing instructions.

On May 18 the motion for new trial was argued and submitted, and taken under advisement. Before considering the first ground for a new trial it will be necessary to state the issue between the parties upon which the jury passed.

The pleadings substantially admit the making of the note as alleged and that the composition deed was in fact signed by the plaintiffs and others, creditors of the defendants, and delivered to Jessie on November 19, 1866, and that within two weeks thereafter, Snow in pursuance of the terms of said deed paid plaintiffs 45 cents on the dollar of the principal of the note, and also a further sum, in pursuance of a private understanding between plaintiffs and Jessie, amounting in the aggregate to $4,000; and that plaintiffs then accepted said sum in full payment and discharge of defendant's note and delivered the same to Snow.

The issue submitted to the jury arose upon the allegation of the replication, to the effect, that the execution of the composition deed and the delivery of the note upon the receipt of the $4,000 was procured by the false representations of the defendants as to their means of paying their debts, and that therefore the plaintiffs were not bound thereby.

If the evidence is sufficient to support this allegation the verdict must be correct.

It appears from the evidence that prior to July, 1862, Snow and Jessie had been engaged in the business of retail merchants at Lafayette, Oregon, and purchased goods of plaintiffs and their predecessors in business, J. Kohn & Co. About this time Jessie removed to the East of the mountains, in the Territory of Washington. Snow continued the business in Lafayette until the spring of 1865, when he sold the stock of goods and six lots in the town, including his store house to one Allen for $6,000, for which the latter gave his promissory notes, with a mortgage upon the lots to secure one half of them.

Soon after this, Snow went east of the mountains and engaged with Jessie in packing and trading between the upper Columbia and Idaho and Montana. Jessie lived at Walla Walla and Snow appears to have been upon the road and in Montana. In November, 1865, Snow came into Walla Walla, bringing with him $11,661 in gold dust and a young man by the name of Harris, in whose name he deposited this dust for assay, so as to prevent his creditors, including the plaintiffs, from knowing that he had it. Here Snow stopped and sent Jessie forward to Portland to effect a settlement with the Portland creditors. Upon his arrival at Portland, Jessie called upon the plaintiffs, the principal creditors, and entered into negotiations with one of them—Solomon Goldsmith—for a compromise.

According to his own testimony, Jessie then represented that Snow and Jessie were *Snow & Co.*, as they were called, were insolvent. That their assets consisted of only $4,000 in money and a train of mules worth about $3,000; and that with this amount—$7,000—he thought they could pay 45 cents on the dollar of their indebtedness excluding accruing interest. That he, Jessie, had about $5,000 worth of individual property, and owed $3,000 of individual debts. When asked by Jessie how the proposed settlement would leave Snow, Jessie replied "that he knew but little about Snow's business—*that he had some means*, and that the property at Lafayette was sold;" to which Goldsmith replied "that he knew about that, that Snow had told him what he sold it for."

According to Goldsmith's testimony, Jessie stated that Snow and Jessie were giving up all their property, and that Jessie did not state that he did not know what property Snow owned individually, but that he informed him about his own individual property, and for that reason no attempt was made to prosecute the action against Jessie.

The result of the negotiation was the execution of the composition deed of November 19—Goldsmith, writing it and procuring the other creditors who are parties to it, to sign it. Jessie then returned to Walla Walla and gave the writing to Snow, who immediately came to Portland, and proceeded to the plaintiffs' store with two gold bars, worth about $6,000, where he met Goldsmith and informed him that he was ready to settle upon the terms agreed upon with Jessie. Goldsmith said that in consideration of cash advanced by plaintiffs to defendants to help get their goods up the Columbia river, Jessie had promised to pay them something more than 45 cents on the dollar—in all $4,000. With some show of reluctance and surprise, Snow assented to this arrangement. Goldsmith bought the gold bars and retaining $1,000 for the plaintiffs and the sum due Wasserman & Co., one of the parties to the deed, gave Snow the promissory note and the remainder of the money to pay the other creditors, which he did. Before closing the transaction with Snow and handing him the note, Goldsmith testifies that he said to him—"Snow, the amount you are paying us is very small, and from the treatment you received from us we expected you would do better; but we make this settlement *only* upon the representation made to us by Jessie, that you are giving up all that you have;" and that Snow answered —"Jessie's representations are true; *we are giving up all that we have.*" Goldsmith also testifies that he was aware of the sale of the Lafayette property to Allen, but not of the mortgage by him to Snow; and that he believed from the representations of defendants that *Snow* was substantially giving up all his property and that thereby he was induced to settle with them and accept 45 cents on the dollar as he did.

Alfred E. Elfelt, not one of the plaintiffs, testifies that he was present at the conversation between Goldsmith and Snow, and that it took place as the former states it.

The defendant Snow was examined as a witness for the defense. His account of the transaction so far as it went, did not differ materially from the foregoing. He stated that he told S. Goldsmith about the time of the sale to Allen that he got notes secured by mortgage for the real property in Lafayette, and was not certain that he informed him that he got Allen's notes for the stock of goods. He admitted that at the time the $4,000 was paid and the note returned, that S. Goldsmith said to him that the amount paid was small and that the plaintiffs were induced to make the settlement by the representations of Jessie that this was all that Snow & Co. could pay, and that he replied that he presumed that what Jessie said was correct, and also that at the same time he had in his possession of his own property $6,500 in gold bars, and dust which he had brought from Montana, besides being the owner of the train of mules aforesaid for which he realized $31,000 in cash and Allen's notes for $6,000 as aforesaid, which were worth $3,000—in all, $11,600 over and above the $7,090 of partnership funds paid to the creditors.

Upon the argument of the motion the only point urged under this head was that upon the testimony of Jessie it did not appear that he had made any false representation or fraudulent concealment as to Snow's individual assets, because when asked how the settlement would leave Snow, he replied: "I know but little about Snow's business; he has some means," etc. Upon this answer it is maintained by counsel for defendant that Jessie substantially disclaimed any knowledge of Snow's individual means, and that, therefore, in this respect the plaintiffs made the settlement upon their own knowledge, and not the representations of the defendants. It is admitted that the law applicable to the question was correctly given to the jury as follows: When a debtor seeks to make a composition of his debts by the payment of a part only of what he owes, he is not bound to make any representations concerning his assets or resources; but he must act in good faith, and if he does make any such representations, either voluntarily or upon the request of his creditor, he must make it truly and completely, or he will be guilty of fraud.

Now, Jessie did not absolutely disclaim all knowledge of Snow's affairs; and under the circumstances the jury was warranted in inferring that he knew quite as much about them as he said he did. He said he knew *but little* about Snow's business—that he had *some means*. What was the impression that this remark was calculated to make upon Goldsmith? Certainly not that, while Snow was proposing to compromise his debts at 45 cents on the dollar of the principal with the sum of $7,000, he had of his own means, beside this, $11,600 in cash and cash values—enough when put together to have paid all the debts in full and left him at least $2,000 surplus. "Some means" is a relative expression, to be measured by the surrounding circumstances. Ordinarily, when we say that a man has something left after paying his debts or sustaining a loss, we do not mean, nor are we understood as asserting, that he has nearly twice as much left as he paid or lost. When it is said that a debtor will have some means or something left after settling with his creditors at 45 cents on the dollar, it is necessarily understood that this *something* or *some means* is very small in proportion to the amount paid. In this case the aggregate amount paid the creditors was only $7,000, and it could not have been understood by Goldsmith or any person in like circumstances that the "some means" which the settlement was to leave Snow with, was more than one or two thousand dollars. The statement then that Snow had only "some means" left of his own after making this settlement was, under the circumstances, a false representation. Relatively he had *much* "means."

But this argument assumes that Jessie's testimony was all the evidence before the jury on this point, while the fact is that Goldsmith corroborated by Elfelt, testifies that Jessie said that Snow and Jessie were giving up all their property, except the individual property of the latter. Neither of them state or admit that Jessie said he was ignorant of Snow's business or that the settlement would leave him with "some means." It was the province of the jury to determine from the testimony of these witnesses what representation Jessie did make. They have found by their verdict that the representation as to Snow's "means" was untrue, and I think they might reasonably have come to the same conclusion upon the testimony of Jessie alone.

Furthermore, the jury were warranted in believing from the conduct and declarations of Snow from the time he left Montana to come to Walla Walla that he intended to procure a settlement with his creditors for 50 or 45 cents on the dollar, without reference to his ability to pay more, and that from the time he left the latter place to come to Portland to perform the agreement which his agent had succeeded in obtaining from his creditors, he was conscious that he had obtained by such agreement an unfair advantage over such creditors.

Snow persistently concealed from the plaintiffs that he had in his possession the $6,500 in gold over and above the amount paid the creditors. He brought Harris with him from Montana to Portland as the pretended owner of the treasure he had for the purpose of deceiving his creditors in that respect. Although he deposited the $6,500 with the plaintiffs immediately on his arrival, and although their house had always been his headquarters in Portland, he did not take the $6,500 there, but took care to keep it out of their sight and knowledge. Now if Snow honestly believed that the settlement which he had procured, was agreed to by the creditors with the understanding expressed or implied, that he would have $6 500 in cash left, besides the pack train and Allen's notes, he would not have taken this trouble to conceal from them the fact that he had it. His conduct in this respect reasonably admits of the explanation, that he was conscious this creditors had been induced to sign the agreement to take 45 cents on the dollar, upon the representation or understanding that he was substantially giving up to them all he had individually as well as otherwise. So when Goldsmith informed him that he was only induced to make this settlement upon the representation of Jessie, that he was giving up all he had, instead of replying, "you are mistaken, you must have misunderstood Jessie, I will have between $11,000 and $12,000 in cash and cash values left," he said, that what Jessie said was correct, thereby directly adopting and affirming a representation of his agent which he knew to be grossly false in fact.

It is true that the compromise deed cannot be avoided by the plaintiffs on account of what was said or done by the defendant after it was executed; at least, so the court instructed the jury at the request of the defendant. But the conduct and declarations of Snow at the time of making the payment and receiving the note after he was informed of the representations upon which the plaintiffs were induced to sign the agreement, are pertinent to show that Snow authorized, intended or contrived that Jessie should make such representations for the purpose of misleading and defrauding the plaintiffs.

Upon a careful consideration of the premises I am of the opinion that the verdict of the jury upon the issue arising upon the pleadings is supported by the weight of evidence, if indeed there be any to the contrary. In my judgment the facts and circumstances of the case all tend to prove that the defendant Snow, intending to procure a settlement with his creditors at not to exceed 50 cents on the dollar, did, by his representations made through Jessie and his own conduct, concealments and declarations cause the plaintiffs to believe that Snow and Jessie could only pay 45 cents on the dollar of their indebtedness, after deducting the interest due on the same, and did thereby induce the plaintiffs to execute the composition deed, whereby they agreed to receive that sum in full of what was due them.

The remaining grounds of the motion are for alleged errors in law and will be considered collectively. Upon the argument of this branch of the case counsel for defendants made two points: *First*, that the plaintiffs cannot maintain this action, and the court erred in refusing so to instruct the jury, because the plaintiffs having induced their co-creditors to sign the composition deed, and having received from the defendants in pursuance of a secret arrangement to that effect, more than the per centum stipulated in such deed upon their demand without the knowledge or consent of such creditors, did thereby commit a fraud upon them. *Second*, that the court erred in instructing the jury to the effect, that Jessie being Snow's agent to negotiate this compromise, if he through ignorance of the truth, which was known to Snow, made a false representation as to the affairs or pecuniary resources of the latter, Snow is responsible for such representation, the same as if he made it in person.

Two authorities are cited in support of the first proposition; namely, Brock vs. Cole (4 *Sand* 79) and Wood vs. Roberts; (3 *Eng. Com. Law* 411). Neither of these cases are in point. The first was an action brought by a creditor to enforce payment of a note given by his debtor upon the execution of a composition deed as a condition of the former's signing the same, for that portion of the debt not provided for in such deed. The court held that the arrangement was void as against the other creditors, upon whom it was a fraud, and also as to the defendant, upon the ground that it was obtained from him by moral *duress*. Now, in the case at the bar, the plaintiffs are not seeking to enforce or claim the benefit of any secret arrangement with the debtor to the prejudice of their co-creditors in the composition deed, but on the contrary they repudiate the whole transaction as a fraud committed upon them by the defendants. This action is not brought to enforce the composition deed, nor any additional security secretly given to the plaintiffs in connection therewith, but upon the original promise of the defendants contained in this note to J. Kohn & Co.

The case of Wood vs. Roberts, *supra*, was an action by a creditor for a balance of account after having accepted a portion of his demand in pursuance of an arrangement for a composition between the creditors, including himself, and the debtor. There was a verdict for the defendant, the Court instructing the jury that to allow the plaintiff to recover would be a fraud upon the other creditors who had in pursuance of the composition accepted the partial payment and discharged the defendant. In other words the Court held, as is now well established, that a debt may be discharged by the payment of a smaller sum, where it is made in pursuance of an arrangement to that effect among the creditors and with the debtor; and that therefore such composition and payment thereunder was a bar to an action by the creditor for the remainder of his debt. The reason given by the Court—that to allow the creditor to maintain the action for the balance would be a fraud upon the other creditors—is not the one upon which the Courts have finally rested the validity and binding force of what are called composition deeds, or compromises between a failing debtor and his creditors. The general rule is that a simple agreement between a debtor and creditor that the latter will take a sum in payment of his debt less than the amount thereof is a nude pact, and therefore void for want of consideration. But when two or more creditors agree *with one another* and the debtor to take a part in payment of the whole amount of their several debts, and discharge the debtor from the remainder, it is held that the mutual promises of the creditors to and with one another is a sufficient consideration to support the agreement.

In support of the second proposition as above stated, counsel for defendant maintains that Snow is not liable for the misrepresentations of Jessie unless it appears that he expressly authorized or was cognizant of them or they were brought to his knowledge before the payment of the money and the delivery of the note.

The latter alternative of this agreement admits too much for this motion, because, as has been shown, the evidence warrants the conclusion and justified the jury in finding that Snow was aware of Jessie's misrepresentations concerning his "means," at least before he paid plaintiffs the money and received his note. In support of the position that Snow is not liable for Jessie's representations unless he expressly authorized them, counsel cited Clit. on Con, (679) where it is said that "the mere fact of an agent having innocently made a misrepresentation of facts while effecting a contract for his principal, will not, amount to fraud on the part of the latter, if the principal, though aware of the real state of the facts, was not cognizant of the misrepresentation being made, nor ever directed the agent to make it." Chitty cites Cornfoot vs Fowke (6 *M. & W.* 358) which he states to have been an action for the non-performance of a written agreement to take a ready furnished house. The defence was fraud on the part of the plaintiff. The facts were, that one Clarke, the agent of the plaintiff, let the house to the defendant, and that while the parties were making the bargain, the defendant asked Clarke "if there was any objection to the house," to which the latter answered, there was not, whereupon the defendant signed the agreement. Afterwards he discovered that the adjoining house was a brothel, and on that ground refused to fulfill the contract. It also appeared that the plaintiff knew of the existence of the brothel, but that the agent did not. The court held that the facts did not establish fraud on the part of the plaintiff—the Ch. B. Lord Abinger, dissenting. In my judgment, the law of this case is doubtful, but be that as it may, the case itself is very different from the one at bar. That was a case of a misrepresentation by one of two strangers dealing with each other at arms length, about a matter which, so far as appears, was equally open to the observation of both of them.

The case at bar arises between a creditor and debtor. The latter is seeking a discharge from his debts upon the payment of 45 cents on the dollar, on the ground that he was unable to pay more. In such case, the law very properly requires the utmost good faith on the part of the debtor. Here, Snow asked to be discharged from 55 per centum of debts for which he was individually liable. It was natural and reasonable that the creditors should want to know what condition the proposed settlement would leave him in individually. Under these circumstances Jessie comes to the creditors to see what can be done. He was Snow's agent in this matter in a double sense: *First*, by reason of their being partners; and, *Second*, because Snow had specially authorized and requested him to negotiate this compromise with the creditors while he practically remained without their reach, at Walla Walla. Snow spoke through Jessie, and it was his business to inform Jessie of the true condition of his affairs so that he could speak truly if he spoke at all. If he omitted to do so either from negligence or design, and the agent made false representations concerning his means which misled the plaintiffs to their injury, he is responsible for it, the same as if he made them in person. Snow cannot be allowed to have the benefit of a composition with his creditors which was confessedly procured by the false representations of his agent, upon the ground that the agent was ignorant of the truth and made the representation in good faith. If such were the law dishonest debtors could cheat and deceive their creditors with impunity by means of honest but conveniently ignorant agents. Under the head of fraudulent concealment, it is laid down in Addison on Con. (130) that—"If a debtor induces his creditors to compound their claims and execute a deed of composition for their several debts by concealing from them the true state of his affairs, and withholding information which ought, in good faith, to have been afforded, the deed will be void, and the creditors will be remitted to their original rights, and will be entitled to sue for the full amount of their several debts:" also (634) "If a principal purposely employs an agent ignorant of the truth, in order that such agent may innocently make a false statement, believing it to be true, and may so deceive the party with whom he was dealing; he would be guilty of a fraud."

In Stafford vs Bacon (1 *Hill.* 535) Mr. Justice Cowan says:—"The duty of a debtor who comes for a discharge on part payment, is clear. If he wilfully misrepresent or suppress any material fact in the statement of his affairs, the accord and satisfaction are void?"

In 1 *Par. on Con.* (63) it is said, that—"though there be no actual fraud on the part of the agent, yet if he makes a false representation as to a matter peculiarly within his own knowledge or that of his principal, and thereby gets a better bargain for his principal, such principal, although innocent, cannot take the benefit of the transaction."

In *Chit. on Con.* (667) it is said, that:—"If it appear that there has been a wilful withholding by the debtor of information respecting his estate, it will avoid the composition, and remit the creditor to his right to sue for the whole."

In the light of these authorities, as well as upon the reason of the matter, there can be no doubt but that Snow is responsible for Jessie's misrepresentations, though innocently made and without his knowledge. There is no error in the charge of the court on this point.

Indeed, after long and careful consideration it appears to me, both upon the law and the facts, that this verdict is not only a just determination of the controversy between the parties to this action but that its effects will be wholesome and promotive of good morals in the community upon the subject of contracts for the composition of debts between debtor and creditor.

The motion for a new trial must be overruled and the plaintiffs have judgment upon the verdict.

DEADY, J.

Logan and Frederick for plffs.
Page and Dolph for defendants.

A Few Plain Facts.

When it's cold he wants it cool;
When it's cool he wants it hot;
No'er contented with his lot.

When it's dry—
He for showers is sure to sigh;
When—to meet his wish—it rains,
Of his wet the fool complains.

Hot or cold, or dry or wet,
Nothing suits that he can get;
I consider

The Daily Oregonian.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1871.

Misdirected Legislation.

Wealthy men and favorites of a ruling party often have no difficulty in obtaining such legislation as they want. They bring an influence to bear on legislative bodies that often accomplishes their purposes. Here is a conspicuous phase of the contest between wealth and labor. Wealth or political influence shapes legislation to its own objects; but labor, or the classes who represent labor, cannot do so. It is an unequal contest, a contest in which the few have a powerful advantage over the many. None can fail to see this who have observed what tremendous advantages can be and are secured by combinations of scheming men, through favorable legislation.

Striking examples of this fact were exhibited at the last session of the Oregon Legislature. Scarcely a measure was passed which did not have for its object the gain and profit of the legislators or of the parties who directly controlled legislation. In this nutshell lies the history of the swamp land act, the school fund appolution, the litigant bill, the Portland police bill, and the numerous devices framed and passed into laws to secure fees and emoluments for officers in defiance of constitutional restrictions. If some of the men interested in these schemes did not have money to push them, they had political influence or stood in high favor with "the party," which came to the same thing. It was thus that Senator Kelly, John F. Miller and others got their locks hill through. It was thus that swamp land speculators like Bill Watkinds and Jo Teal obtained the passage of the swamp land act. It was thus that the *Herald* proprietors secured the litigant bill. Cicero has the remark, "*Idem sentire de republica, ea sola firma amicitia est*," which simply means that political partnership is the strongest bond of friendship, and this was exactly verified by our last Legislature. In the schemes of plunder that came before them, the majority found a common rule of action in their community of party opinion, and, in the interest which members or their friends had in the several measures of legislation.

The consequence of all this was that only such measures as would serve to enrich or benefit a few persons of privilege or political position, were passed. Yet who can rant so loudly as Democrats about "class legislation," or denounce so bitterly the enactment of measures for the "privileged few" as those who secured the passage of this series of measures, though the Legislature, and the Governor who approved them? Are the benefits of legislation in our State to be confined within this limited circle? Is it not proper for the *people* to have something next time? Or if nothing be done for the people, would it not be well to keep the Assembly clear of the influence of the ring who profited so much by the legislation of last year? The body of the people do not expect much benefit from legislation, but they do insist that a few politicians and men already wealthy shall not be allowed to direct legislation for their own further enrichment. This is the complaint which the people of Oregon bring against the Democratic party. And these things will be thought of in the election next year.

The Nation's Pension Rolls.

Data compiled for the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Pensions show that the aggregate amount of pensions of widows and dependent relatives has decreased very considerably during the past year. Much of this decrease is owing to the lessening of pensions in the case of minors who have reached the age of sixteen years. From this time forward there will be a very large decrease of this class of pensions. The decrease in consequence of the remarrying of widows is also very considerable.

The following is a correct statement, compiled with great care in the Pension Office, of the total number of soldiers surviving in the wars, etc., in which the nation has engaged since 1775. It will appear in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Soldiers of the War of the Revolution	276,000
Soldiers of the War of 1812	327,031
Soldiers of the Seminole War of 1817	5,011
" of the Black Hawk War of 1833	5,031
Soldiers of the Florida War of 1836 to 1842	29,013
Soldiers of the Creek disturbance of 1850	12,433
Soldiers of the South-western disturbance of 1838	2,863
Soldiers of the Cherokee country disturbance of 1838	2,080
" of the New York frontier disturbance of 1838	1,128
" of the Canadian rebellion	
Soldiers of the Mexican War of 1846	13,500
Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion, 1861	1,010,228

Of the soldiers of the war of the rebellion 103,791 have been pensioned as invalids since 1861. The whole number of Revolutionary soldiers pensioned for services 57,623, and of soldiers of the Mexican war 11,308. During the past year a very large addition has been made to the pension rolls of soldiers who served in the war of 1812, and considerable numbers who served in the war of the rebellion are being constantly added. So that, notwithstanding the numbers dropped for various reasons from the rolls, the aggregate of those receiving pensions has considerably increased during the year, and perhaps will still further increase. To meet the charges for pensions this year will require fully thirty-five million dollars, which is several millions in excess of former years.

No other country provides so well for its defenders or remembers them so gratefully as ours. Some abuses there are in the system, beyond doubt, since in spite of the utmost vigilance persons not entitled to pension sometimes succeed in getting them; but on the whole the system is beneficent and does honor to the country.

Village Small Talk.

The trifling gossip and petty scandal which have grown out of the Cataczy case, with which some Washington correspondents have been trying to regale the appetites of prurient readers, form the subject of a "leader" in the *Herald*, which runs far over into the second column on the valuable editorial page of that paper. It is curious to see with what avidity the "leading Democratic paper of Oregon" seizes on this small talk which some fellow, half Jenkins, half Bohemian, has invented, and with what relish it uses it as material for an elaborate Democratic editorial. Madame Cataczy, so this chronicler informs his readers, is a very beautiful woman. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Fish grew envious of her, and presently began to insinuate that she was "no better than she should be." So one day Mrs. Grant got up a dinner and Madame Cataczy was not invited. At this the Russian Minister deemed himself insulted and said some hard things. Then President Grant and Secretary Fish got mad, and refused to hold further communication with Count Cataczy. And the story winds up with the observation that "Russia has been insulted in the person of her representative, and will doubtless demand satisfaction;" and that "wars have often grown out of such causes."

It is evident from this story that the editor who writes it possesses qualities which would shine to better advantage in a village sewing circle than at the head of an organ which is expected to feed its party on the strong meat of the resolutions of '98, and other Democratic doctrines.

Inasmuch as the differences with the Russian minister have been frequently alluded to in the public journals, it will not be out of place here to explain their real nature and cause. They are substantially these:

Soon after the reception of Count Cataczy as Russian Minister at Washington, there was reason to regard him as the inspirer, or author, of publications in different journals of the United States, which not only misrepresented the actual condition of the political relations existing between the Governments at Washington and St. Petersburg, but were very abusive of the President and his administration. Suspicions against the Minister of Russia ripened in time into actual proof. Not content with these unfriendly acts, Cataczy was well understood, during the negotiations which preceded the Treaty of Washington, to be interfering, as an intriguer and mischief-maker, with what did not concern him, and was not within his privileges in this country. He wanted the questions at issue between this country and England to remain open for the benefit of Russia and other European Powers, as a sort of bond on England to keep the peace. His repeated and persistent violations of diplomatic proprieties at last became unendurable by this Government, and his recall was requested. The Czar directed his Minister of Foreign Affairs to ask, *in his name*, that the President would "*tolerate*" Cataczy until the visit of his son, Duke Alexis, was concluded. To this personal appeal President Grant assented, but added as a condition that the offensive Minister should have access to the President only when accompanied by the Duke, and then to hold no conversation whatever. It was also promised by the Emperor that, the visit over, Cataczy should be at once recalled. The President has also informed the Minister that if he is not thus withdrawn from this country, his passports will be sent to him, which act differs little from expulsion.

It is well known at Washington that Count Cataczy has grossly violated his privileges by mingling offensively in our business; and this is the cause of complaint against him.

At present, says the Oregon City *Enterprise*, "every Radical paper is filled with accounts of the Tammany frauds, and they endeavor to create the impression that what is known as the Tammany Ring in New York is a Democratic organization." Fortunate that the *Enterprise* speaks in time to dispel that "impression." Tammany, of course, is not a Democratic organization. It is of religious and benevolent society!

"Texas is the only State that goes Democratic thus far this year, and the Democracy of that State took no new departure in their "n." This is the frank statement of the Albany *Democrat*.

The official Republican majorities in Pennsylvania are as follows: For Stanton, Auditor General, 14,490. For Heath, Surveyor General, 20,368. In the Legislature the Republicans have 26 majority on joint ballot.

NEW TO-DAY.

House to Let,

CORNER STARK AND PARK STREETS. ENQUIRE of JOHN R. POSTER, Corner of Stark and Front streets.

n4d6t

To Let.

A HOUSE AND TEN ACRES LAND IN EAST PORTland, a half mile from the new Ferry Landing. For terms, inquire of D. BIXBY, n4d1f 113 Front Street.

THE TYROLEAN WARBLERS!

WILL RE-OPEN THEIR HALL ON FIRST ST., near the Post Office, this (SATURDAY) EVENING, And respectfully invite their friends and the public in general.

Extra Lunch will be Served. n4d1t

PACIFIC COAST DIARIES! FOR 1872,

AT

BANCROFT & MORSE'S,

Post-Office, Block, Portland,

Also, a full supply of the

JEWEL CASKET! n4d1m

NON-EXPLOSIVE LAMPS!

PERKINS & HOBBS PATENT.

METALLIC KEROSENE OR COAL OIL SAFETY LAMP!

IT IS PERFECTLY SAFE FROM EXPLOSION, OWing to its scientific structure.

Being made of Metal, IT WILL NOT BREAK.

It gives much MORE BRILLIANT LIGHT and more steady than Gas, at one-fifth the expense.

WITHOUT DOOR, IT USES ONE-THIRD LESS OIL in proportion to the amount of light given.

No more Shocking Deaths and Terrible Fires from Coal Oil Lamps exploding or breaking!

W. JACKSON & CO., Agents for Oregon, n4tf No. 38 Front street.

ORO FINO THEATER!

Improved Attraction!

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 7th, 8th, and 9th,

BACHELDER'S

Colosseum Tableaux of a

TOUR ACROSS THE CONTINENT!

The most Stupendous and Magnificent Diorama in existence, covering 20,000 square feet of canvas, together with the

CHAMPION TROUPE OF TRAINED CANARY BIRDS!

Ten in number; the whole to conclude with

PROF. LOGAN'S

Automatic Slack Rope Vaulter!

The most remarkable piece of mechanism in the world.

Admission!

Dress Circle.....51 00
Gallery.....50 cents.
Children.....50 cents.

Doors opens at 7½ o'clock. Tableaux moves at 8.

n4d3t R. G. BACHELDER, Proprietor.

BURDETT ORGANS.

We invite all (especially the musical public) to call and examine the largest and finest REED ORGAN ever brought into the State of Oregon, (on exhibition for ten days) at

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE!

(The Only Music-Publishing House on the Pacific Coast),

IN

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.

Also a Splendid Fresh Invoice of "STEINWAY'S" (without rival in the world) and other FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, just received per stes *Oriflamme* and *Montana*.

Call and be convinced that this is THE ONLY

First-Class Music House!

On this coast, where in Buying YOU CAN SAVE FROM TEN TO FIFTY PER CENT. by buying Direct from the Importer, Publisher or Manufacturer.

G. L. DePRANS, Manager Branch House, n4dtf Portland, Oregon.

ROLLER SKATES, ROLLER SKATES.

STATE, TOWN, COUNTY OR RINK RIGHT FOR sale for the Celebrated C SPRING SKATE. This Skate, favorably known in many parts of California, needs but to be seen to be appreciated. Guaranteed not to infringe on any existing patent. Apply for a few days only at ROOM 23 COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL. n3d3t Portland, Oregon.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice that on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. F. Trimmer, in the county of Lane, and State, of Oregon, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Portland, Oregon, before George H. Durham, Register, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOS. G. YOUNG, U. S. Marshal as Messenger. S. Ellsworth Attorney. n3d10w2t

REMOVAL.

ZAN BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF BROOMS, BRUSHES AND WISPS, HAVE REMOVED TO Front street, bet. Oak and Pine, WHERE THEY WILL BE ABLE TO FILL ANY orders for Goods in the above line promptly. n2d1m

GOLDSMITH'S ADDITION TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFERS FOR SALE AT VERY REASONABLE RATES

BLOCKS AND FRACTIONAL BLOCKS IN GOLDSMITH'S ADDITION TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND

Formerly known as the Balch Claim.

Commencing at about L and Twenty-sixth Streets, about ten minutes walk from the anticipated Street Railroad on B Street. The PROPERTY IS WELL SITUATED, about three-fourths of it level, no grading required, and is either for

HOMESTEADS OR SPECULATION!

THE MOST DESIRABLE TO BE FOUND

And will be sold on the following

TERMS:

One-fourth Cash; the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with nine per cent interest per annum. WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

For further particulars, enquire at our Office, where Maps can be seen.

GOLDSMITH BROS. n4d3m

L. ACH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

American & Foreign DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, LACES, REAL AND IMITATION MILLINERY GOODS, HATS, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Velvets, Cloaks, Shawls, CHILDREN'S READY-MADE CLOTHES, INFANTS' WARDROBES, FURS of every Style. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of Goods in the market.

MRS. ACH HAS LATELY RETURNED FROM SAN Francisco, where she has purchased the most complete Stock of Goods, selected with the greatest care. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, she is satisfied that she will be able to suit her customers and the Ladies of Portland and vicinity, even the most fastidious. In consequence of the Large Stock of Goods in Store, a MILLINERY DEPARTMENT has been opened up sales for the display of the beautiful Suits and Millinery Goods. L. ACH.

RUMMELIN & GUTMANN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURS!

55 First street, bet. Stark and Oak,

HAVE ON HAND A WELL-SELECTED AND COMplete stock of

LADIES' FURS!

comprising in part of

Russia, Hudson Bay and Sitka Sable, MARTIN, MINK, FITCH ERMINE, Siberian Squirrel, Crimean, Persian, White Astracan, A Great Variety of BLACK ASTRACAN AND FUR SEAL, All of which we offer at LOW PRICES.

Orders promptly attended to, and GOOD FITS Guaranteed. n3d1m&p

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

The Most Durable, THE Most Beautiful AND Most Convenient Paint for all Purposes yet Discovered.

IT IS PREPARED READY FOR APPLICATION; IS made of several shades or color, which may be changed to suit the taste, by mixing one with another, and is put up in cans of one and five gallons each.

A few handsome shades of this celebrated paint have just been received DIRECT FROM THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK factory by SMITH & DAVIS, Portland, Ogn., Aug. 19th, 1871. 71 Front-st. aug19d1f

RE-OPENED!

STOLTE & MEYER, (Successors to J. A. FISHER) Manufacturers of all kinds of CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERIES!

HAVING COMPLETELY REFITTED THE STORE formerly occupied by J. A. FISHER, at

No. 111 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON,

We would respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

OUR COFFEE AND OYSTER SALOON

Will be Open Day and Evening.

We have always on hand FRESH—all kinds of CAKES and CANDIES and are prepared to take orders for Wedding Cakes. STOLTE & MEYER. n2d1f No. 111 Front Street.

NEW STYLES OF WALL PAPER, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,

AT

W. A. BUCHANAN'S,

S. W. corner of Taylor and First streets.

Also, in stock a Large Assortment of

Furniture & Bedding

Of all descriptions.

WINDOW SHADES, COMFORTABLES, LOOKING GLASSES, MIRRORS, ETC.,

Cheap for Cash. n3 dtf

FROM CHICAGO.

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH HAS BEEN RECeived by SPAWN & BRYANT, Agents

DIEPOLD & KIENZLE'S SAFES!

For the Pacific Coast, No. 312 California street, San Francisco:

Chicago, Oct. 21st, 1871.

Over 800 of our Safes in the great fire. Not one with the Patent Concrete failed, and with two exceptions, the old style are all right.

DIEPOLD & KIENZLE'S SAFES TO-DAY STAND AHEAD OF THE WORLD, in public estimation here.

D. S. COVERT, General Agent. oc30d6t

THEATER SALOON,

First St., bet. Oak and Pine,

WHERE FIRST-CLASS LIQUORS AND CIGARS, and also an ELEGANT FIRTAN'S BILLIARD TABLE can be constantly found. Everything New, Clean and in Excellent Order. Give us a Call.

E. ROUGH, GEO. A. MELOCH, Late of American Exchange Saloon.

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of FRONK & FRISBIE, in Love's Hotel, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Said Frisbie is authorized to collect all debts due said firm, also, to settle all demands against the same.

J. M. FRONK, WILL FRISBIE. n3d2w

COAL OIL,

GASOLINE, 810 for Gas Machines; 74c for Lamps,

GEO. L. STORY, 1y28 45 Front St., Portland,

Amusements.

ORO FINO THEATER!

GRAND OPENING!

Friday and Saturday Evenings, November 3d and 4th.

New Scenic Effects and New Decorations!

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF

CARL ROSCO!

Previous to his Departure for the Eastern States.

TWO EVENINGS ONLY WITH THIS MAGICIAN, Who will give a New Repertoire throughout.

EVERY ACT NEW!

The Greatest Sensation of the Age,

THE HINDOO BASKET TRICK!

Performed for the First Time in this City.

SPIRITUAL CABINET!

The Latest Novelty,

TAKING A YOUNG LADY OUT A GENTLEMAN'S HAT!

A VARIED PROGRAMME, embracing the Latest Novelties in Legerdemain will be given each evening.

Prices of Admission

Dress Circle.....50 cents. | Gallery.....25 cents.

Reserved Seats can be secured at the Theater during the day without extra charge.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8.

ONLY BOSCO MATINEE! n2 AT 2 P. M. ON SATURDAY d3t

Will Open on Saturday, November 4th.

PORTLAND GAITIES!

North-East Cor. Front and Taylor sts.

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

With an Entire Change of Programme.

JAMES MORROW & CO.....Proprietors.
C. MOIRER.....Business Manager.
Prof. SEDLAK.....Director of Orchestra.

THE MANAGERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of the public to the fact that everything has been done to make this a Pleasant and Agreeable place of Amusement. Our aim shall be to Excel in the Art of Amusing.

A POPULAR THEATER AT POPULAR PRICES!

Admission!

Auditorium.....25 cents.
Green-Room.....50 cents.
Private Boxes.....$2 00.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance will commence at 7:30. n3d1f

THE SKATING RINK

AT THE

PAVILION on Fourth St., bet. Pine & A, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Skating Every Morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, every afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, when there will be Music by a full BRASS BAND, under the Leadership of Bob A. Cordes.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for Morning and Afternoon admission can be purchased by the package at $1 50, per dozen, and for Evening admission at $2 50 per dozen.

USE OF SKATES, 25 Cents.

At these prices the RINK is a cheap and desirable place of resort, and all classes are enabled to indulge in this pleasant and healthful exercise. jy12d1f

S. T. 1860—X. THE GREAT WORLD TONIC!

PLANTATION BITTERS.

This Wonderful Vegetable restorative is prepared from pure St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark, known the world over as possessing wonderful tonic properties. As a Tonic and Cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Just the thing for the morning lassitude and depression of spirits caused by late hours and what is called fashionable dissipation.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Of all the appetizers it is the most infallible, and the impulse which it imparts to the digestive functions soon puts Dyspepsia to flight.

PLANTATION BITTERS

It is the foremost remedy of the age. The specific of every species of debility, general or local, constitutional or casual.

PLANTATION BITTERS

A wine glassful taken half an hour before breakfast, dinner or supper, quickens the flow of the gastric juice, and thereby provokes hunger.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"By its use I dispose of three good square meals per day, with a good relish, have no pains and have gained eighteen pounds in eight weeks; sleep well, and consider myself a healthy man."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Taken moderately, three times a day, will give you strength, health and a cheerful and contented disposition.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will give rest and quiet to those who cannot sleep, from nervous debility or condition of their affairs.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will restore tone and vigor—just the thing for mothers nursing.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"Well, they cured me of every distressing symptom in ten weeks and you had better follow my example.

PLANTATION BITTERS

If you want pure, rich and electrical blood—blood that gives tone to the system, the "rose tint of health" to the cheek.—Try it.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Thousands of families in Ohio and Mississippi valley, and on the border of the southern rivers and swamps, will not be without out.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Which is the cheapest? A dollar bottle of Plantation Bitters, or a physician at two dollars a visit?

PLANTATION BITTERS

"The value of such an antidote cannot be expressed in words."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will restore the vital energy, repair indigestion, and correct the sluggish circulation of the blood.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Is an unequalled invigorating cordial for the aged as well as for the young.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Is unsurpassed for weak and delicate persons, on their requiring a gentle stimulant.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"I began taking your Bitters the next day, and am perfectly happy to tell you that they have completely restored my health, strength and cheerfulness."

PLANTATION BITTERS

"I find nothing so good for headache and languor to which my daughters are at times subject! It gives them a splendid appetite, and they eat like pigs."

PLANTATION BITTERS

"By advice of my physician, soon after my baby was born I commenced taking them, and they have done me so much good."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Are sold everywhere,

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., AGENTS,

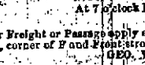
320 and 322 Market st., San Francisco. jy24d3pTuThSw6m

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamship



ORIZABA

R. R. LLOYD.....Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company Wharf at foot of B Street, for the above port

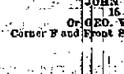
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871, At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, & Victoria.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO.'S Steam Propellor



CALIFORNIA.

JOHN HAYES.....Commander

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

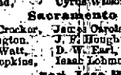
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871. At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For San Juan, Nanaimo and Sitka.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamer



GEORGE S. WRIGHT.

T. J. AINSLEY.....Commander.

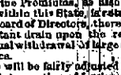
Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company Wharf at foot of F street, for the above ports, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1871. At 7 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN



INMAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Sailing from New York

Every Saturday and Alternate Tuesday

Cabin Passage, to Liverpool (gold).....$75 00
Steerage Passage to Liverpool (currency).....30 00

Passage from Liverpool to New York:

Cabin (gold).....$75 00
Steerage (currency).....24 00

Round Trip Tickets issued at very low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

Or GEO. W. WEIDLER, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of San Francisco.

Capital.....$1,000,000

OFFICERS:

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
N. B. EDDY, Marine Sec'y.
PHIN E. STORY, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

San Francisco:

George H. Howard, Wm. H. Moor, W. H. Foster, Jr.
F. D. Atherton, G. C. Johnson, Joseph Galloway,
H. F. Teschemacher, H. Tilden, W. T. Garratt,
Alex. B. Gregor, W. M. Greenwood, Charles R. Story,
John H. Redington, J. M. Walker, A. J. Bryant,
A. W. Bowman, S. H. Jones, O. Waterhouse,
C. S. Hobbs, Joseph P. Hale, A. P. Hotaling,
B. M. Harlshorne, Henry L. Dodge, Joseph Pierce,
Charles Clayton, George S. Mann,
D. Conrad, Cyrus Wilson,

Sacramento Branch:

Charles Crocker, James Carolan, Julius Wetzler,
A. Rodington, J. F. Houghton, Theo. Milliken,
Robert Watt, D. W. Earl,
Mark Hopkins, Isaac Lohman,

San Jose Branch:

T. Millard Beans, A. Pfister, N. Hayes,
Josiah Belden, J. S. Carter, M. Skerrett,
W. S. McMurtry, Jackson Lewis,

Stockton Branch:

H. M. Hewlett, J. D. Peters, Edward Moore,
Geo. S. Evans, N. M. Orr, W. F. McKee,
A. W. Simpson,

SAN JOSE: GRASS VALLEY:
David Williams. White Smith.

MARYSVILLE: NEVADA:
D. E. Knight. T. W. Pomeroy.

SAN DIEGO—A. H. Wilcox.

Oregon Branch:

Portland:

P. WASSERMAN, C. H. LEWIS,
B. GOLDSMITH, D. MACLEAN,
LLOYD BROOKE.

Salem:

L. F. GROVER. A. CRAWFORD.

Dalles:

D. M. FRENCH. A. ALBAUGH.

Lewiston:

LOEWENBERG.

Referring to the above, we desire to call your especial attention to the features of this Company. The business of the OREGON BRANCH is conducted under the supervision of a Board of Directors, selected by the stockholders resident within this State. The entire receipts, both Fire and Marine Premiums, also the Capital Stock, subscribed within this State, are retained and invested here by the Board of Directors, thereby relieving, in a measure, the constant drain upon the resources of the State, by the annual withdrawal of large amounts of money paid for Insurance.

Losses will be fairly adjusted and promptly paid, without the intervention of foreign adjusters.

HAMILTON BOYD, Portland, October 20, 1871. General Agent. o24d1d2p

$10 PER MONTH.

ONE HUNDRED

FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES

To be sold at a cash price by paying

Only Ten Dollars per Month.

CALL and see the Machines at

75 FIRST STREET.

W. T. SHANAHAN, AGENT FOR THE Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company. au9d1f

Still Cheaper Goods!

HAVING JUST ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO with Large and Varied Stocks of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

BOOTS & SHOES!

I wish to inform the public that I have had rare opportunities to PURCHASE CHEAP AND LARGELY during my stay in San Francisco and will

SELL CHEAPER Than any House in the State!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT! No. 116 Front St., PORTLAND, OREGON.

s23d1f E. CARALIN.

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON, AUCTIONEER

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

aug20 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale,

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON; do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL; HORSE SHOES, PILES, RASPS, SAWS, SCREWS, FRY-PANS, SHEET IRON, &c. &c. TOO

ALSO,

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Regular and Peremptory Sale of

REAL ESTATE, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &C.

I will sell [illegible] Salesroom, ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Real Estate:

CHOICE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY.

Five acres of land adjoining [illegible] Addition to the city of East Portland. Desirable Land and good large spring. [illegible]

ALSO

35 chests [illegible] HYSON TEA.
50 boxes [illegible] NATURE.
50 boxes [illegible] SMOKING TOBACCO.

ALSO

150 cases FRESH TOMATOES.
100 cases FRESH [illegible]
1,200 bbls U. O. COAL.

ALSO,

100 bxs FAMILY SOAP;
125 bxs TOILET do.

ALSO

50 bbls MACKEREL;
30 kits do.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF CREDIT SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV 8, 1871, At 10 o'clock A M.

Shipment direct from New York

30 cases GENTS' PEBBLE CONGRESS BOOTS
25 " BOYS'
20 " MEN'S
10 " GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS
5 " BOYS'
10 " GENTS' [illegible]
5 " BOYS'
11 " LADIES' RUBBER OVERSHOES
5 " MISSES'
10 " FUR NAILED BOOTS

On all sums from cash on all sums of $200, 30 days on all sums $500 6 mos.

n3 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

AUCTION!

OSCAR KILBOURN.

1917 Office—No 60 First street.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS!

S. SHERLOCK & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness, SADDLERY HARDWARE

Hill's Concord Stage and Pad Harness, &c., &c.

SALE ROOMS—No 61 Front St and No 62 First St. Portland

You can assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand

J. B. CONGLE & CO

96 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND,

Between Washington and Alder Sts., East Side

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Saddles, Bridles, WHIPS AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. d8d1f

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED.....1803.

CAPITAL, $8,000,000!

WITH AMPLE PROVISION FOR ALL LOSSES. Losses incurred without delay.

ALL LOSSES SUSTAINED HERE PAID IN THIS CITY IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

Immediately upon Adjustment.

FALKNER, BELL & CO., San Francisco, Cal., General Agents for Pacific States and Territories.

HEWETT, FLOWERDEW & CO., General Agents for Oregon and Washington Ter'y.

OFFICE—SW. Cor. First & Ash Sts.—Glisan's Block.

PORTLAND, OREGON. oc14d1f

LOPES' HAIR RESTORER!

RESTORES HAIR!

PREVENTS THE LOSS OF HAIR!

Removes Dandruff! Softens the Hair!

KEEPS THE SCALP FREE FROM DISEASE!

THIS RESTORER HAS RECEIVED PATRONAGE notices from many persons who have used it. Personal supervision given to the application of the Remedy, and Cures Guaranteed in every instance. Apply at my Shop, Cor. First and Madison sts. s3d1m JOHN [illegible]

D. SAMUELS,

IMPORTER OF American & Foreign DRY GOODS, BRAT. LACES, SILKS, VELVETS, Etc.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF [illegible] on this coast, at Wholesale and Retail. MANUFACTURER OF THE Pleated Kid Gloves. 42, 44 & 46 Third street, oct8 m3p SAN FRANCISCO.

...and Commission.

RICHARDSON,
TION [illegible]R
Front and Oak Streets.

TION SALES
E, GROCERIES, GENERAL
NDISH AND HORSES.
Wednesday and Saturday.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Private Sale.
FINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
BARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
S, FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
P-PANS, SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON
ALSO:
rtment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

r and Peremptory Sale.
BY
ESTATE,
MERCHANDISE, &C.
ll at my Auction Salesroom,
DAY, NOVEMBER 4,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
al Estate
OMESTEAD PROPERTY.
nd adjoining Tibbetts' Addition to the
nd, Together with comfortable House
ing of Water on premises.
ith Scented POUCHONG TEA.
ce PEPPER SAUCE.
-ADAMANTINE CANDLES.
ALSO,
ns FRESH TOMATOES;
ns FRESH PEACHES;
in C. T. SOAP;
ALSO
FAMILY SOAP;
TOILET do
ALSO
MACKEREL;
do
B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

SPECIAL
AND
EDIT SALE
OF
AND SHOES.
DNESDAY, NOV. 8, 1871,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
ment direct from New York
STS FINE CALF DRESS BOOTS;
YS' KIP BOOTS;
ENS'
LDS' D. S. CALF BOOTS;
DYS'
DIES' RUBBER OVERSHOES;
CENTS'
ULL PLAITED BOOTS.
$100, cash; on all sums of $200, 30 days;
$200, 60 days.
E. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

TION SALE.
AR KILBOURN.
No. 40 First street. dtf

ERY AND HARNESS.
ERLOCK & CO.
ALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
dles, Harness,
HARDWARE
ncord Stage and Buggy
Harness, &c., &c.
MS.—No. 61 Front St and
62 First St., Portland.
assorted TEAM COLLAR
on hand. 6tmp

CONGLE & CO
T STREET, PORTLAND
shington and Alder Sts., East Side
HARDWARE
dles, Bridles,
AND HARNESS
EVERY DESCRIPTION.
435tf

THE
AL FIRE INSURANCE
OMPANY,
F LONDON.
.....1803.
CAP., $8,000,000.
PLE PROVISIONS FOR MEETING ALL
demand without loss of time to insured.

SES SUSTAINED HERE
THIS CITY IN U. S. GOLD COIN,
mediately upon Adjustment.
FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
Agents for Pacific States and Territories.

T, FLOWERDEW & CO.,
for Oregon and Washington Territory.
Cor. First & Ash Sts.—Glisan's Block,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
oc14dtf

HAIR RESTORER!
ORR'S HAIR!
ENTS THE LOSS OF HAIR!
ndruff! Softens the Hair!
SCALP FREE FROM DISEASE!
RER HAS RECEIVED FAVORABLE
many persons who have used it.
ention given to the application of this
es Guaranteed in every instance.
hop, Cor. First and Madison sts.
JOHN LOPER.

SAMUELS,
IMPORTER OF
rm & Foreign
Y GOODS,
ES, SILKS, VELVETS, Etc.
ST ASSORTMENT OF REAL LACES
ST, at Wholesale and Retail.
ion Square Kid Gloves.
s 44 & 46 Third street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY, MORNING, NOV. 4, 1871.

CITY.

THE PORTLAND LIBRARY.—The following new books have recently been added to the Portland Library:

Select Historical Costumes, compiled from the most reliable sources, by Henry L. Hinton.

Ollugle and Cross Tree, by Oliver Optics; illustrated.

The Spark of Genius or College Life of James Trafton, by Elijah Kellogg; illustrated.

Questions to Outlines of History, by Robert H. Labberton.

An Historical Atlas, containing a chronological series of one hundred maps, by Robert H. Labberton.

My Witness, A Book of Verse, by William Winter.

At Last, A Christmas in the West Indies by Kingsley; with illustrations.

Stolen Waters, a poem, by Celia C. Gardner.

Bertha, The Beauty, a story of the Southern Revolution, by Sarah J. C. Whittlesey.

Brick Dust, A Remedy for the Blues and Something for People to Talk About, by M. M. Pomeroy.

Gold Dust, for the Beautifying of Lives and Homes, by M. M. Pomeroy.

The Builders of Babel, by Dominick M'Causland, Q. C., LL. D., author of Sermons in Stones.

The Comic Almanac, containing merry tales, humorous poetry, quips and oddities, by Thackeray Albert Smith and Gilbert A. Beckett.

The Brothers Mayhow, with illustrations, by Geo. Cruikshank.

A Practical Treatise on Labor, by Hendrick B. Wright.

The Last Knight, A Romance Garland, from the German of Anastasius Grün, translated with notes, by John O. Sargent.

Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America in the years 1766-7-8, by J. Carver, Esq., illustrated with maps and engravings.

History of the Conquest of England by the Normans, with its Causes and Consequences to the present time, by Augustin Thierry, Member of the Institute.

Diaries and Correspondence of James Harris, First Earl of Malmesbury, containing an account of his mission to the Courts of Madrid, Frederick the Great, Catherine the Second, and the Hague, with his special missions to Berlin, Brunswick and the French Republic, edited by his grandson, Third Earl, 4 volumes.

Memoirs of Maximilian De Bethune, Duke of Sully, Prime Minister to Henry the Great, containing the history of the life and reign of that Monarch, and his own administration under him, to which is added the trial of Ravaillac for the murder of Henry the Great, translated from the French, by the author of the Female Quixote, in 5 volumes.

Posthumous Memoirs of His Own Life, by Sir N. W. Wraxall Bart.

A Dictionary of the English Language, in which words are deduced from their originals; also, A History of the Language and An English Grammar, by Samuel Johnson, LL. D., in 2 volumes.

MEETING OF MULTNOMAH LODGE, I. O. G. T.—We are indebted to E. W. Ryan for the following copy of the proceedings of the regular quarterly meeting of Multnomah County Lodge, I. O. G. T.:

The regular quarterly meeting of Multnomah County Lodge, I. O. G. T., was held on Thursday, Nov. 2d, in the Hall of Columbia Lodge, Columbia Slough. Nearly one hundred members of the Order were present. The Lodge was opened by J. C. Mason, G. W. C. T. The following Lodges were reported as being fully represented: Multnomah No. 12, Nonpareil No. 86, East Portland No. 69, Columbia No. 56, Mt. Tabor No. 104, New Era No. 154. Each Lodge was reported as being in good condition, with increased membership and fully alive to the importance of the work before them.

At 1 o'clock the good Sisters of Columbia Lodge spread a bountiful repast of the edibles and delicacies of the season, which was keenly relished by all. At 2 o'clock a public meeting was held, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. F. D. Winton and others, after which the following officers of Columbia Lodge were publicly installed by G. W. C. T. Jacob Shtzel: C. Pullen, W. C. T.; A. E. Powell, W. V. S.; F. Powell, Sec.; S. Durgin, F. S.; Mary Long, Treasurer; J. Pullen, M.; Clara Durgin, D. M.; E. Long, Chap.; E. Pullen, G.; A. J. Barnes, S.; M. E. Simmons, R. S.; A. Payne, L. S.

The next meeting of the Lodge will be held in the Hall of Nonpareil Lodge No. 84, First and Madison streets, on Wednesday, Feb. 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.—D. Jacobi, representing one of the wings of the *Harmonious* Democracy of this county, has brought suit against A. B. Hallock, to dispossess him of the office of Police Commissioner. The plaintiff, in his complaint gives vent to his grievances as follows: That Jacobi is a citizen of Portland, and a taxpayer, thereto, and as such is interested in the management and disbursement of the public funds of the city, and the manner in which the public offices of trust and profit in said city are sold and managed. The plaintiff then sets forth that under the provisions of the recent amendment to the city charter the defendant, A. B. Hallock, was appointed one of the Police Commissioners, and that he now unlawfully holds and exercises the same. The plaintiff further avers that when the defendant usurped said office of Police Commissioner and intruded into the same, he, the said defendant, was a member of the Common Council of said city of Portland, and has ever continued to be such member of the Common Council. That said two offices of Common Council and Police Commissioner of said city of Portland are wholly incompatible with each other and cannot of right, be held by the same person at the same time. Whereupon plaintiff prays that as said Hallock is usurping and unlawfully holding and exercising the said office of Police Commissioner, that he be ousted therefrom.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.—A man who represents himself as having been burnt out by the great fire in Chicago, is going the rounds of the city, and, with a plausible story of his great suffering and losses, endeavors to negotiate the loan of various sums ranging from fifty cents to five dollars. The fellow may be one of the Chicago sufferers; but his appearance would indicate that he had suffered more from the use of bad liquor than anything else. It would be as well to treat him as an impostor until he can prove himself to be what he claims. The sufferer, in appearance, is about thirty years of age; medium height, sandy side whiskers, wears a heavy blue overcoat, dark brown pantaloons and a black slouch hat. He is a good talker of the "confidential" school. As we have already remarked, he may be all right, but appearances are decidedly against him.

BURDETT ORGANS.—G. L. DePrans, manager Gray's Music Store, in another column, extends an invitation to all to call and examine the largest and finest reed organ ever brought to this State. The Burdett organ is in many respects far superior to any organ now manufactured, and is so regarded by those competent to judge. These organs have taken the place of the others of different make in the seven principal churches of this city and East Portland. For purity and richness of tone they cannot be surpassed.

DISCHANGAN.—The attorneys, after examining into the matter, discovered the fact that there was no law to punish a man for stealing partnership funds, and, accordingly, Ball, the man arrested on the charge of embezzling $800 from his partner, was yesterday morning, in the Police Court, discharged from custody.

RACE TRACK PURCHASED.—Looking forward to the early organization in this city of an Agricultural Society, a prominent capitalist of this place has, we are informed, purchased the race track on the opposite side of the river, about two miles from East Portland.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.—At a regular meeting of Morvin Grove No. 2, U. A. O. D, held Nov. 3, the following officers were installed by W. H. Uiter, D. D. G. A.: D. Rieman, N. A.; A. G. Walting, V. A.; W. S. Stevens, R. S.; E. H. Stolte, T.; H. Wolf, I. G.

DIARIES.—The Pacific Coast Diary for 1872, a most useful and necessary work, and one needed by all, can be had of Messrs. Bancroft & Morse, Postoffice Block, First street. See advertisement in another column.

BOARD OF DELEGATES.—The regular meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Portland Fire Department will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Police Court room.

FOR SITKA.—The *Gussie Telfair* will be the next steamer for Sitka and San Juan, sailing immediately after the arrival of the *Geo. S. Wright*, now due.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society contemplate erecting a hospital.

The Wallamet Society hold a meeting this evening.

The employees at Cape Foulweather have donated one day's wages to the Chicago sufferers.

The father of the girl who Chief of Police Lappeus rescued from a house of ill-fame, is indignant at the course pursued by the Chief. A nice parent, truly.

The O. & C. Railroad brought down on Wednesday night from the stations along the route sixteen cars loaded with wheat, two with flour, one with bran and one with miscellaneous freight.

On Friday evening next the Philharmonic Society will resume its rehearsals.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSCO.—In view of the stormy character of the weather, the audience last night at the Oro Fino Theater was an exceedingly good one, and indicated that Bosco is a favorite with our citizens. The programme, in the main, consisted of a number of illusions never before performed in this city. The Hindoo basket trick, as it is called, is one that is well calculated to startle and bewilder, and one too, that should be seen by all lovers of the superstitious. Bosco unfolds his budget of mysteries again this evening. A matinee will be given this afternoon.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.—Bachelder's tableaux of a tour across the continent will be exhibited at the Oro Fino Theater for three nights, commencing Tuesday evening next.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.—Rev. A. Myers will preach his farewell sermon in the Lutheran Church Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock. Rev. G. P. Weaver will preach in the evening at half past seven o'clock. Seats free.

The evening service of the Unitarian Church is omitted to-morrow, being the first Sunday of the month. Morning service as usual, and afternoon service (communion) at 4 o'clock.

Rev. A. E. Fridrichsen will preach in the English language at the Lutheran Church, East Portland, to-morrow at one o'clock P. M. Service in the Norwegian language will be postponed until further notice.

ACCIDENT.—There is something very peculiar in the fact that the greater proportion of the accidents occurring in this city may be traced to whiskey drinking. A man yesterday afternoon, while in a state of intoxication, in attempting to cross First street at its intersection with Pine, fell and cut his forehead to such an extent that he was picked up insensible and carried to his home. The cut although severe is not considered dangerous.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—The proceeds of the fair held at Vancouver, for the benefit of the orphans under the care of the Sisters of Charity of the House of Providence, amounted to $1,301 50.

SENT UP.—In the Police Court yesterday a man named Desire, convicted of stealing a mirror from the residence of Sheriff Bills, was sent to the county jail for thirty days.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamship *Oriflamme* is advertised to sail this evening at five o'clock for San Francisco.

RAIN.—For fear that our readers may not be aware of the fact we will state for their benefit that it rained yesterday.

Vichy Waters are curative in Gravel, Stone, Vesical Catarrh, Affections of the Intestinal Tube, Liver, Spleen, Hepatic Colic, Painful Cachexia, Albuminuria, Chlorosis, etc., and most soothing and preventive in Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Diabetis, etc. For sale at O. H. Woodard & Co.'s Drug Store, Front Street, Portland

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.—Be it known to the People of Portland and the surrounding country, that at the extensive clothing establishment of Kohn & Fishel, 91 Front street, they are selling new and stylish suits for Fall and Winter wear at prices that are astonishingly low. Call at this House and examine the large stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods. You will come away satisfied.

OFFICE M. W. G. M., I. O. O. F.,
EUGENE CITY, Oregon, Oct. 14, 1871.
To the members of the I. O. O. F. of the jurisdiction of Oregon:

BRETHREN:—In view of the late calamitous fire in the city of Chicago and the consequent sufferings of our brethren in that city, each Lodge is hereby recommended to make such donations for their relief as they may feel themselves able to do, and that such amounts be forwarded to Bro. J. Kraemer, Chairman of the General Relief Committee, Portland, Oregon, for immediate transmission.

E. L. BRITSTOW,
Grand Master.
oc30d1m.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.
REAL ESTATE DEALER.
Office, No. 64 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

REAL ESTATE in this CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also,

IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable uncultivated LANDS located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE.

REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in this CITY and throughout the STATES and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED, LOANS NEGOTIATED and CLAIMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. And a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted.

AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address.

DR. ABORN,
Occulist, Aurist, Catarrh, and
Throat and Lung Physician,
LABORATORY, CONSULTING AND OPERATING APARTMENTS,
Corner of Third and Morrison streets,
oc25 PORTLAND, OREGON. d3m

Burnett's Cologne.—Best in America.

J. WELCH,
DENTIST.
[*Late MACK & WELCH.*]
Office—Odd Fellows' Temple, cor. First and Alder Streets.
The patronage of three dentists, superior operations in especial request.
Nitrous Oxide, for the painless extraction of Teeth.
oc28awtf

A CARD.

HALL OF MULTNOMAH ENGINE CO. No. 2.—At a regular meeting of Multnomah Engine Co. No. 2, held this evening, the nominations for Assistant Engineers of the Portland Fire Department of Wm. Saunders, of Willamette Engine Co. No. 1, and D. Dolph of Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, were unanimously ratified.

F. C. THOMSON, Sec'y.

DR. H. R. FREELAND,
DENTIST.
LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Office—Over Skidmore's Drug Store, No. 123 First St.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Having had a number of years practice in San Francisco, I feel competent to do First Class Work in all Dental operations. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Nitrous Oxide administered.
REFERENCES—Rev. William Roberts, Judge O. N. Denny, Dr. Dickson, Messrs. Quimby & Perkins. myd

CARD.

HALL OF COLUMBIAN ENG. CO. No. 5,
PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 3, 1871.

At a regular meeting of the above named Company, W. O. BRUEN was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department.

By order of the Company.

AL ZIEBER, Secretary.

CARD.

MR. F. X. KAST, of San Francisco, having received THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, at the California State Fair held at Sacramento in Sept. 1871, is prepared to receive orders for the FINEST LADIES' and GENTS' WEAR. Prices, from $6 to $25. Measures taken for the same at

KAST & RICHARDS',
112 Front St. Portland, Oregon.

CARD.

HOOK AND LADDER FIRE ENGINE CO. No. 2,
PORTLAND, Oct. 5, 1871.

At a regular meeting of Multnomah Fire Engine Co. No. 2, held last evening, Mr. A. A. WILLIAMS was unanimously nominated for Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department at the ensuing Department Election.

F. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

Sinking Fast.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, not with no acute pain or other specific indication of disease, how often do we see forms invalids fading as it were out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves, tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can be done. It has been done in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions, and regulating the action of the internal organs, as well as re-enforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. soldawsm

Real Estate

REAL ESTATE
REAL ESTATE
Now is Your Time to Invest.
STITZEL & UPTON.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Corner Front and Washington Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
Agents for the Sale of Blocks and Lots in
HOLLADAY'S ADDITION
to
East Portland!

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY desiring to make SAFE and RELIABLE Investments in Real Property, we beg leave at this time to call your attention to this DESIRABLE TRACT, which has been subdivided into Blocks and Lots, and is now in the Market, to be sold in Alternate Lots and Blocks.

No one that has ever visited this body of Land but what will say that it is the MOST ELIGIBLE for SUBURBAN RESIDENCES of any ever offered in this market, the land having a gradual slope from the River back to SEVENTEENTH STREET, there being scarcely any Block in the entire tract but what a

Fair View of the City of Portland and Willamette River

Can be had. Another advantage this Property will have for Residences: no high water will ever affect the drainage of the city.

The Oregon and California Railroad Company's New Ferry Boat is now making Regular Trips from the Foot of F. street, Couch's Addition, to the Foot of Oregon street, Holladay's Addition.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE;

Aside from Realtic Improvements now in contemplation by the Railroad Company, in the construction of Wharves, Warehouses and Machine Shops, quite a number of citizens will commence erecting fine Residences and Business Houses; also, Street Improvements, under contract, by grading and planking Holladay Avenue its entire length, to connect with the Sandy Road. We can say that at least a Half Million Dollars will be expended in Permanent Improvements on this Addition the present season.

TERMS OF SALE—40 per cent. CASH down; deferred payments, six and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

NO QUESTION AS TO TITLE

The Title to this property is undisputed, being a portion of the Donation Land Claim of Jacob Wheeler and wife. United States Patent issued, and conveyed by said Wheeler and Wife to Geo. W. Weidler.

Parties desiring to invest will find Maps and Plats of the property at our Office, or at the Office of Messrs. FERRY, RUSSELL & WOODWARD, and other LAND AGENCIES in the city.

STITZEL & UPTON

Offer for sale a large amount of PORTLAND and EAST PORTLAND RESIDENCE and BUSINESS Property.

A large amount of choice FARMING LANDS for sale, situated in Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Lane, Marion, Clackamas and other counties of this State. For PRICE LIST call at our Office.

80-Acre Lot for sale, adjoining Holladay's Addition on the east. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

5 and 10-Acre Lots for sale, adjoining East Portland, on reasonable terms. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

5 and 10-Acre Lots for sale on the Macadamized Road three miles south of the city limits. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

FARMS TO RENT.—We have a number of Improved Farms, situated in Washington county, from 14 to 20 miles of Portland.

WANTED.—At this office, immediately, from two to three hundred Dwelling Houses, situated in Portland and East Portland. Tenants waiting patiently.

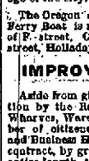
STITZEL & UPTON
sp12dcf

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY!
Established, 1841.

IT IS THE OLDEST AND BY FAR THE MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE SYSTEM ever organized for the accommodation of Banking and Mercantile interests.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
Proprietors.
Office—Cor. Stark & First Sts,
(OVER WELLS, FARGO & CO.)

Supplies information as to the antecedents, capital, capacity and character of all parties engaged in trade; also undertakes the COLLECTION OF PAST DUE CLAIMS for which it possesses unequalled facilities. oc6dtf



PIPIFAX.

THIS CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS Increases the Appetite, is a CERTAIN Relief for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, and INACTION of the LIVER.

This is to certify, That the Formula used in the manufacture of the German Pipifax Bitters has been submitted to my examination, and I cheerfully state the ingredients are well selected and combined, producing a Bitters which will no doubt prove a HEALTHFUL TONIC, and promote digestion. G. HOLLAND, M. D.

DEAR SIR—I have examined the sample of Bitters presented, and find it an exceedingly pleasant Cordial and VALUABLE TONIC. H. R. TOLAND, M. D.

SHAEFFER, WALTER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States.
302 Battery St., San Francisco.

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINTS
GEO. L. STORY,
45 Front street.
jly26dtf

NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!
PURELY MUTUAL!

ASSETS.....$17,000,000!
ISSUED 6,935 POLICIES IN 1870.
Insuring Over $27,000,000!

WM. H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

AMONG THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY are:

1st. PURE MUTUALITY, so that the *entire surplus earnings* over the actual cost of insurance is returned to the policy holders, who are the only members.

2d. AGE, having been organized in 1845. It has the benefit of the experience of a quarter of a century, and members are thus guaranteed from all doubtful *experiment* in the method of conducting its business.

3d. STABILITY AND PERPETUITY shown by the accumulation of a capital of *Seventeen Millions of Dollars*, after paying all losses promptly, and returning large dividends to its members. It has now an income of over *Seven Millions of Dollars*, and the interest on its investments, with premium on gold, &c., has been sufficient during the past two years to pay accruing losses.

4th. NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES. It *originated* the system of non-forfeiture of policies, and to it the public are indebted for a feature so favorable to the insured.

5th. SUICIDE does not cause a forfeiture of the policy, that being considered an evidence of insanity, and insanity the result of disease.

6th. DIVIDENDS. Its dividends are declared annually, and are available *immediately as cash in payment of premiums*. Many companies declare their premiums annually, but do not pay them till several years thereafter; others defer their declarations for two, three or four years from the time the policy commences. In this Company a party always has a dividend which can be used in the payment of the *second and all subsequent annual premiums*.

7th. ITS DIVIDEND SYSTEM is the "Contribution Plan," by which each member is charged with the exact cost of his insurance, and receives back his surplus payments. These dividends can remain with the Company, participating in its earnings, and be used at any subsequent period in the payment of premiums.

8th. LIBERALITY IN SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES. Experience has shown that cases arise where policies, although UPRIGHT claims, are not EQUITABLE. The records of this Company bear many acknowledgements from widows and relatives of deceased members of its liberality and fairness in settlement of all such cases. There being no stockholders in the Company to share its profits, interests adverse to policy-holders cannot possibly arise, the Trustees simply occupying the position of arbitrators between the members, with no inducement to take from one and give to another.

General Agents for the Pacific Coast, 425 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

A. H. WEBB, Special Agent.
Portland Office—St. Charles Building, Portland.

D. H. JACKSON,
Special Agent for State, Office—Salem, Oregon.
PORTLAND, October 20th, 1871. dtf

E. A. BULKELEY, President. T. C. ENDERS, Secretary.
AUSTIN BURHAM, Vice President. W. H. St. JOHN, Actuary.

ÆTNA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1820.
Adopted Mutual System in the year 1861.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL OVER.....$16,000,000.
ITS ANNUAL INCOME OVER.....6,000,000.
WHOLE NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED TO DATE, NEARLY.....200,000.
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED IN 1870.....11,217.

THE ÆTNA RANKS AS ONE OF THE FIRST COMPANIES IN THE LAND
IN INCOME, IN ASSETS, IN NUMBER OF POLICIES, IN AMOUNT INSURED; IN SOUNDNESS, CHEAPNESS, PROMPTNESS AND SUCCESS. IN SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH.

THE AMOUNT OF DIVIDEND A COMPANY CAN PAY ITS INSURED, DEPENDS UPON THE RATES charged for insurance, the AMOUNT of business done, the EXPENSE of doing it, the INTEREST on its investments, the CARE exercised in the selection of its risks, and the TIME when such dividends are paid. In regard to these, as also all other points, the ÆTNA is unsurpassed in advantages by any other Insurance Company in the United States.

The *New York Insurance Monitor* says of the Ætna:—"No Life Insurance Company ever achieved so complete a success as this popular institution. Its popularity is altogether unprecedented in the annals of commercial enterprise in this country."

The *New York Independent* says of the Ætna Life:—"It is to-day one of the *soundest* and *most reliable* Insurance Companies in the United States—every dollar of its assets well secured, more than providing for all liabilities; and it eminently deserves a still greater patronage and the unhesitating confidence of the public."

M. F. MORSE,
General Agent and Attorney for the Pacific Coast, 404 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

MESERVE, UPTON & BRIGGS,
Special Agents for Oregon and adjoining Territories,
Office—No. 86 Front St., Corner of Washington, Portland, Oregon.
oc24dtf

BANCROFT & MORSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
104 FIRST STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

For Sale.

For Sale.

THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER "SWALLOW," now lying at the foot of Taylor street, is offered for sale. Can be bought Cheap for Cash. Apply to F. M. ARNOLD, or J. S. KELLER.
oc31dtf

To Let.

House for Rent.

A STORY AND A HALF HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, IN good repair, with a stable and good well of water, located on two lots, at the corner of J and 14th streets. Rent, $20 a month. Apply to RUSSELL, FERRY & WOODWARD, 103 Front Street.
o25dtf

Rooms to Let.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT in a private Family, North side of Washington St., second house from Fifth St.
oc16dtf

Wants.

Wanted

A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE IN AN OFFICE. Must write a good hand. Apply with references to box 369.
n2d3t

OREGON CENTRAL R. R.
WANTED
10 CARPENTERS TO WORK ON BRIDGES NEAR end of track. Apply at COMPANY'S OFFICE, Foot of Pettygrove, or at end of track. J. Smith, Foreman.
H. THIELSEN, Chief Engineer.
o23dtf

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) to sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, the only low priced under-feed, "lock stitch" machine, licensed by the Elioger and other Companies, combining the advantages and equal to any other kind in the estimation of its patrons. No second-hand Home Shuttle Machines at Reduced Prices for sale. Latest Improved received from the Manufactory monthly. Every Agent receives a certificate of Agency from Headquarters. Parties purchasing of them will find Machines as represented. A few more Energetic Agents wanted in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories. Address
GEO. W. TRAVER, General Agent,
112 Front Street,
o24 Portland, Oregon.

JOHN R. FOSTER
CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
HAS FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST RATES AN assortment of
Howe's Platform & Counter Scales,
THE BEST IN USE.
SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
MINERS' GOODS,
NAILS; ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.
Which he invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
JOHN R. FOSTER.
jo21dtf

1872. 1872.
THE FIREMEN'S CHOICE!
BY THE REQUEST OF MANY MEMBERS OF THE PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT,
I am a Candidate for
Assistant Engineer:
A. WENDT,
Of Multnomah Engine Company No. 2.
oc7dtel

1851. FALL TRADE. 1871.
S. J. McCORMICK,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
105 Front Street, Portland,
Has just received the first shipment of an entire fresh Stock of
School Books,
Stationery,
Music Books,
Sheet Music,
Newspapers,
Magazines,
Toys and
NEW PUBLICATIONS,
all of which are offered at prices that
Defy Competition!
Having perfected arrangements for the purchase of goods in New York and Boston, I am enabled to buy at low rates and sell at small profits.
S. J. McCORMICK.

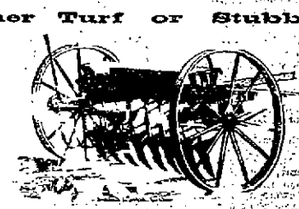
R. PITTOCK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
Cor. First and Morrison streets,
AND
No. 9 North Front street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR PRODUCE Consignments solicited.
oc20dtf

VARNISHES.
In Bbls. and Cases at Reduced prices.
GEO. L. STORY, 45 Front St.
jy26dtf

Hawley, Dodd & Co.
Portland, Oregon
offer for sale at the lowest market price
Hardware Iron, Steel
and Agricultural Implements.

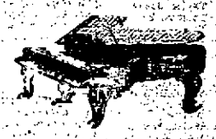
Exclusive Sale for Oregon for
JOHN DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS,
BY FAR THE BEST PLOW IN USE!
WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE THE CELEBRATED
Collins' Cast Steel Plows,
For Either Turf or Stubble Lands.
SPECIALLY IMPROVED FOR 1871.



HAS THE NEW LEVER ATTACHMENT
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL
Manufactured by THOMAS & MAST, at Springfield, Ohio.
And are the Most Successful Drill in Use.

The Lightest Running Two Horse Wagon
THE MITCHELL WAGON.
Farm Wagons.
exclusive sale for the Mitchell Wagon with patent Round Reach (something new) no other wagon has them; we warrant them the best wagon for sale in this State. Send for descriptive Circulars.

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE!



HAS REMOVED TO THE
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
Corner Alder and First Streets,
G. L. DePRANS,
Manager Branch House.

S. J. McCORMICK,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
Franklin Book Store,
105 Front Street, Portland,
Has just received the first shipment of an entire fresh Stock of
School Books,
Stationery,
Music Books,
Sheet Music,
Newspapers,
Magazines,
Toys and
NEW PUBLICATIONS,
all of which are offered at prices that
Defy Competition!
Having perfected arrangements for the purchase of goods in New York and Boston, I am enabled to buy at low rates and sell at small profits.
S. J. McCORMICK.

PACIFIC BOOT AND SHOE
FACTORY!
Is the Best Boot for the Winter!
Yet produced. Can be had at
HEADQUARTERS!
PROTZMAN, GILLIHAN & CO'S,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.,
o23 PORTLAND, OREGON. dt

GO TO
KAST & RICHARDS',
112 FRONT STREET,
and examine
THE FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
BOOTS & SHOES
REMEMBER THE
PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE,
112 FRONT STREET,
o25 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

REMOVAL.
MRS. M. A. WINNE
HAS REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT to the Brick Building on the North side of Washington st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.
n21tm

Received by Last Steamer
AT
the EUSDORFFER'S
The following Fall Styles in
HATS and CAPS
GRAND DUKE,
MORTIMER, CAVALIER,
LIVONIA, NOBBY,
AND THE
PUP, CORK LINING, WATER PROOF.
NEW STYLES EVERY STEAMER
AT
MEUSSDORFFER'S,
CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON.
oc20dtf

A. O. SERVENAY,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
131 FIRST STREET.
A LARGE STOCK OF UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS on hand. WORK DONE TO ORDER.
OBSERVE THE LOW PRICES FOR REPAIRING.
New Covering, Common Umbrellas, only.....75 cents.
New Ribs, " " " .....25 "
New Handles, " " " .....50 "
Remounted, " " " .....25 "
Other Work in Proportion, at the
NEW UMBRELLA STORE,
s18 131 FIRST STREET. dtf

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!
WITH SOMETHING NEW.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s celebrated gardens, a large assortment of Bulbs, Flowering Roots, Hyacinth Glasses Pots, which we offer for sale at low rates.
Or parties abroad accompanied with CASH or good reference, will meet attention.
OATMAN & BACHERY,
Corner First and Main Sts.,
Portland, Oregon.
Dealers in Garden, Field and Flower seeds, Oregon and California Produce, Family Groceries, Stationery, Cutlery and Crockery. Fine Wines and Liquors for family use, and everything constituting a FIRST CLASS Family Grocery Store. op18tf

COBURN & McCARE,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
COR. WASHINGTON and FRONT STS.,
UP-STAIRS,
Entrance on Washington St.
je10dtf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meeting every Saturday evening at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of

POST COMMANDER.

Multnomah Tribe No. 3, I. O. R. M. holds regular Councils every Tuesday evening at the Eighth Run, at Oregon Wigwam in Parrish's building, corner Washington and Front Streets. By order of THE SACHEM.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

U. A. O. D.—Regular meetings of Mozvindrove, No. 2, on Thursday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, in Druid's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Sister Groves and sojourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend. L. J. BULLARD, N. A.

H. L. Mengren, R. S. mrddtf

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE PORT-land Postoffice November 3, 1871.

Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised.

LADIES' LIST.

Burke, Miss Rose
Burke, Mrs Mary E
Brown, Miss Mary F

Carmen, Mrs L E
Cochran, Miss C A
Cochran, Miss K
Chapman, Mrs Margaret

Davis, Miss Carrie
Davis, Mrs Mary F
Daly, Mrs Jno
Dubois, Miss Belle

Gearhard, Miss Moy
Grinold, Miss Elvada
Giese, Miss Isabella
Gisin, Miss Mary

Hager, Mrs Jno
Holtgrive, Miss E
Hoyt, Miss A
Hon, Miss Sophia

Johnson, Miss Jennie
Johnson, Miss Ipbi

Kennedy, Mrs Margaret
King, Mrs

Lamper, Mrs C C
Landers, Mrs Isaac
Lorne, Mrs
Lee, Mrs E A
Levy, Miss

Martin, Miss Emma
Marshall, Miss Eliza
McDermid, Miss A
McKenna, Miss Lizzie
Mozy, Mrs Wm
Mohle, Sophia

Owen, Miss Ermine

Purdin, Mrs Livey D
Perkin, Miss Minnie

Rankin, Miss Margaret
Rogers, Miss Minnie F
Rorke, Mrs Chas

Schimmel, Mrs Frederick
Scheaver, Miss Carrie
Scott, Mrs Eva A
Shaw, G B
Sheenan, Miss Ida
Shoverer, Miss Annie
Singer, Sophia
Smith, Sarah E
Smith, Mrs A C
Stevens, Mrs E
Stevens, Miss Jennie A

Turner, Mrs D
Tustin, Mrs Josephine

Wright, Mrs Margaret A
Washburn, Mrs E
Woolpert, Mrs M

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Ahern, Michael
American National Bank
Allen, J W

Blythe, Wm T
Barker, Patrick
Barker & Hamilton
Bauer, Chas G
Bain, Wm
Barker, S
Barney, G S
Barton, Chas
Barry, Michael
Bird, S
Blakewitz, J A
Bourgault, Lucien
Bourne, Dr G M
Butt, Rev Wm
Butler, T C
Burns, Patrick
Burns, Michael
Barrington, Jas
Bailey, Jno
Brown, A G
Brazin, James
Brush, Geo E
Brain, George
Bryant, H L
Branhan, Thos
Breslaur, Theo M

Casey, Hennis
Campbell, Wm B
Campbell, J N
Cassell, Mike
Carshaw, Michael
Carshaw, Wm
Carney, W J
Colvin, H W
C B Nos
Coles, Ben
Colhon, Samuel
Comerilin, M
Coffin, Edward
Conlan, Michael
Commercial Evening Pub Co
Cogert, J J
Cheeln, B
Coover, Patrick
Cohen, J
Crittenden, J W
Creecy, A D
Clensing, E C
Clancey, Patrick
Clark, J E
Chaney, W R
Cheney, A
Chasm, Alex
Cherry, Peter S

Diving, Michael
Davis, Jonas
Davis, J N
Davis, Thos R
Davis, Jas
Dayton, J J
Donaldson, Wm M
Duran, Wm
Dougan, Jas
Daniels, Hiram
Egelston, David
Erwin, Mr

Fairfield, W J
Foojan, Mr
Foltz, J R D

Gallagher, Nick, August
George, M C
Gallagher, Jno
Gatewood, Jno M
Gates, Mose
Gordon, D B
Gendy, W E
Gibbons, Thos
Glerpps, Signor
Green, Jno
Hazelbaugh, J W
Hammond, R L
Hathaway, Geo
Hammond, Geo F
Hamilton, R C
Hansen, Geo F
Henderson, Chas
Hodge, W J
Hardsipiel, M
Hobio, Mr
Hood, J H
Hoyt, Andrew
Huntington, O O
Hurd, Samuel
Harrison, J W
Hamm, J H
Jackson, Mr
Johnson, A M
Johnson, J H
Kearns, N R
Kingsley, Jas O
Kanser, D
Kilyon, T C
Kinney, Geo W
Lemmon, Geo
Lawler, Jno
Lingle, Louis
Loring, Michael
Lois, Jno
Littleton, Jno
Lawens, Jno M
Lloyd, J B
Levy, Dan'l
Martin, Henry
Martin, Hugh
Mayr, A J
Mulowaski, M
Meyer, A E
Mansenhagen, C
McDaid, C A
McMillon, Ernest
McManus, Jno O
McMillan, P H
McKinny, Jno
McKnight, Geo B
McLaughlin, P
McMenary, Dan
McNulty, Robt
McKerben, Hugh
McHugh, Michael
McLeod, Donald
Newhouse, R L
Norris, A
Montgomery, W A
Mock, Jno
Morris, Peter
Morrison, Jas
Miller, Jas A
Miller, G F
Millsdge, Geo M
Mitchell, O H
Murtaugh, W H
Murat, H D
Murphy, Jno
Mulverver, P H
Murphy, Jno P
Muller, Anson
Rhine, Jacob
Ryan, T W
Reynolds, Jno N
Rollins, Amos
Rogers, Capt C G
Roberts, S F
Rogers, W
Roberts, Rev J F
Robinson, Jas
Skallinger, W B
Spangle, Geo
Spaulding, C S
Sloan, Jno
Sawyer, Jas O
Sargent, Jno
Scott, Jas C
Scott, W G
Shoreleder, E F
Smith, ——
Smith & Roache
Smith, J H
Smith, E N
Smith, Capt
Strauss, Fred
Strauss, A F
Stilwell, Jno B
Stevens, J B
Stevens, Frank
Stewart, Geo F
Stevens, Abram
Sullins, Micah
Sutherland, Jno
Thompson, W C
Taylor, Jas O
Thomas, C
Trenholm, Robt B
Tracy, J J
Turk, Jas
Turner, S M
Warren, Robt
Wandell, J P
Watson, J F
Webber, J W
Welch, Wm B
Wolf, Wilhelm
Williams, H B
Woolpert, S B
White, Andrew
White, G T
Wilson, W C
Wilson, Amos
Wilson, G F
Yeat, Robt

L. H. WAKEFIELD, P. M.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1871.

Gold at New York, unchanged at 112.

Legal Tenders quotable at 88½@ buying, and 89¼@ selling.

The official returns of the Bureau of Statistics give the import and export of the precious metals for the year ending June 30, 1871, as follows:

	Imports.	Re-exports.	U. S. Treas.
Gold bullion	$1,773,377		$9,080,050
Silver bullion	1,035,838		17,285,916
Gold coin	5,100,179	$2,104,350	65,491,710
Silver coin	14,230,647	11,934,609	2,535,705
Total	$22,930,024	$14,038,959	$84,505,256

The silver coin imported and re-exported is mostly Mexican silver, but some United States silver was returned from Canada and sent to Europe. The exports of United States gold and silver have been very large comparatively, as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Gold bullion	$15,812,108	$9,080,050
Silver bullion	11,748,864	17,285,916
Gold coin	11,768,501	65,491,710
Silver coin	3,564,229	2,535,256
Total	$43,884,102	$84,505,256

The facts here apparent that $55,401,719 gold coin has been exported this year, while less than twenty millions has been coined. The stock of coin in the country has been reduced over $35,000,000 in the year by reason of the large importations of merchandise in excess of the ordinary means of payment. This drain of coin continues to some extent, and has an influence upon the high rate of gold premium.

The steamship *Oriziemba* will sail for San Francisco at 5 P. M. to-morrow. The *Montana* is expected to sail from San Francisco for this port to-morrow at noon.

The steamer *George E. Wright* is due from Sitka. Upon her arrival, the *Gussie Telfair* will be despatched for Sitka and northern way ports.

The Oregon City *Enterprise* quotes the market as follows: Wheat, $1 20 ₱ bushel; Oats, 45c; Potatoes, 75@90c; Butter, 35@40c ₱ lb; Eggs, 25@40c ₱ doz; Hams and Sides, 14@15 ₱ lb; Lard, 12½; Wool, 25c.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Willamette Falls Canal and Lock Co. will be held at their office in Linn City, on December 4th, for the election of Directors. Work has been suspended for the winter on the Tualatin Canal. It is the intention of the Company to resume work in the Spring and push it to early completion.

On the 20th ult. the National Insurance Convention which met at New York, received a report from the Committee on organization recommending that the Convention be made a permanent association. The report closed by submitting a constitution for an association to be known as the National Insurance Convention, to be composed of the State insurance officers of the different States and Territories and the District of Columbia. The report was accepted, and it was resolved that the convention should meet annually on the third Wednesday in May for the purpose of considering matters relating to insurance.

Receivers were appointed on the 20th October at New York for the Washington and the Market Fire Insurance Companies.

Acting Commissioner Douglass announces that he is forced to the conclusion that large amounts of Tobacco are sold and consumed in fraud of the revenue. The internal revenue office has under consideration the subject of a more effectual mode of affixing stamps to wooden packages, so as to increase the difficulty of removing without tearing and mutilating them, and a more thorough mode of cancellation, so as, if possible, to render them unfit for second use, and if used a second time to render detection comparatively easy. He calls on all supervisors, collectors and assessors to make renewed, combined and simultaneous efforts to suppress these frauds. At the same time he calls upon manufacturers to co-operate with the government to protect their lawful business, by furnishing all the information which they have or may be able to obtain on specified points, so as to secure a rigid enforcement of the law.

The *New York Daily Bulletin* of the 23d ult. has the following in regard to Dry Goods:

No important changes have occurred this week except in prints. Agents generally claim that they have made no actual reduction on these goods, but that the goods they are selling at 11½c are of old styles, and that all new and really desirable patterns are held at 12c. However this may be, the bulk of the offerings are 11½c, and the new styles mentioned appear to come in very slowly. The limit for printing cloths is less than was talked at the time prints were advanced, and the prevailing opinion again seems to be that cloths are only kept up by the operations of speculators.

There has been a moderate business doing in fall and holiday skirts this week, though the trade in the inferior has not been as brisk generally as yet to create a second demand for low-priced goods. The better class of retailers are making large purchases of novelties, and the bulk of the trade is, therefore, in high cost goods. We have noticed, heretofore, several new effects that have been brought out by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., and this firm are now showing three additional styles, which entirely surpass, in point of elegance, any of their former productions. No similar goods have ever before been offered, and no one seems to have supposed that so high cost goods would find purchasers. This firm state, however, that although their production has been comparatively large, they have not been able to meet the demands of customers. Of new styles, the most elaborate, yet thoroughly tasteful, is the "Oriental," which has a deep velvet trimming, braided, and is jobbing at $66 50 per dozen. The next in price is the "Arabesque," at $60, and the "Antique," with scalloped edges, velvet trimmed and braided, is sold at $41 50. These skirts, as well as several other elegant styles confined wholly to their own trade, are exhibited at their retail store, and are well worth an examination. From their operations thus far, we judge they intend bringing out still higher cost goods for the first class retail trade of this and other cities.

The bark *Live, Yankee* cleared and sailed yesterday for San Francisco, with 8,962 sacks Wheat, equal to 11,210 and 87-100 centals.

The shipments of Breadstuffs from this port, during October to foreign ports, was as follows:

	Centals.	Value.
To England	34,780	$70,080
To Ireland	16,145	37,135
To other ports, Flour	3,261	7,090
Totals	54,186	$123,913

The following is a statement of Produce and Manufactures shipped during the same period to foreign ports in North America:

		Value.
Wheat Flour	1,037 bbls	$7,080
Other small grain and pulse		5
Apples, dried	2,002 lbs	225
Apples, green	100 bxs	50
Other Fruits		50
Stoves		60
Deers and Hams	6,176 lbs	828
Eggs	158 doz	59
Lard	2,664 lbs	314
Mixed Wool	10,178 lbs	1,308
Middlings	35,158 lbs	978
Bran	10,178 lbs	163
		$11,732

Total domestic commodities exported, including the above Wheat and Flour, $127,947. Of which, shipped in American vessels, $36,972; in foreign vessels, $90,975.

COASTWISE ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES DURING OCTOBER.

Arrivals—Steamers, 8; sailers, 5; total 13. Total tonnage, 10,953.20 tons.

Clearances—Steamers, 9; sailer 1; total 10. Tonnage, 10,288.20 tons.

FOREIGN ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES DURING OCTOBER.

Entries—Steamers, 4; sailer, 1; total, 5. Total tonnage, 1,761.05 tons.

Clearances—*Britishian* for England; tonnage, 691 tons.

TRANSFERS OF VESSELS DURING OCTOBER.

J. Preston to T. Lowis, undivided ⅛ str. *Rescue*. $ 950
N. Lambert to Wm. Smith, ac the *Sandfax*. 250
English & Talbot to T. W. Gates, str. *Minnehaha*. 2,000
Thos. G. Young, U. S. Marshal, on execution, to J. P. Tracy, &c. *Webfoot No. 2*. 575

VESSELS LICENSED DURING OCTOBER.

Steamer *E. N. Cooke*, (New), belongs to T. W. Co.
Steamer *Herculie*, C. Hamel.
Barge *Newburgh*, W. H. Smith.
Steamer *Minnehaha*, T. W. Gates.
Steamer *Emma Haywood* (New), O. S. N. Co.
Barge *Nez Perce Chief*, O. S. N. Co.
Steamer *Webfoot No. 2*, D. J. Hamlet, Ag't.

JOHN J. JACOBS, Proprietor

CHEMEKETA HOUSE,

SALEM, OREGON.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL WITH SUITES of Rooms, especially adapted to the accommodation of families, and supplied with every modern convenience is now open to the reception of guests.

B. P. EARHART, Prop'r.
17th July, 1871. jy17dtf

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE

FRONT STREET, NEAR MAIN,

Where there is hi-you muck-a-muck and no airs.

☞ Employers wanting Help, skilled or unskilled, please call.

No bummers allowed on the premises. jo22dtf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

(*LATE LINCOLN HOUSE*),

Corner Washington and Front Streets

PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. V. QUIMBY & C. H. PERKINS, HAVING taken the above House, wish to announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.

FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.

Portland Feb. 2, 1867. dtf

GEO. L. HIBBARD. THOS. H. YEASLEY.

GEO. L. HIBBARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,

DRIED FRUITS,

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED,

Doors, Windows, Blinds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.,

98 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

ALSO,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for SALEM FLOUR MILLS and SAN JUAN LIME.

☞ Consignments Solicited

DOORS! DOORS! DOORS!

AT HIBBARD & CO.'S WILL BE FOUND A COMplete assortment of DOORS, WINDOWS and BLINDS. Those who contemplate building, and all Carpenters and Builders will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Also a large lot of

Hardwood Lumber

AND

WAGON & CARRIAGE MATERIAL.

m30ddtf

CORBETT FAILING & CO,

SUCCESSORS TO

HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

IRON and STEEL,

ROPE, ETC., ETC.

Agents for the Sale of

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Portland, January 2, 1871. je24tf

E. C. JANION, Liverpool. JANION, RHODES & CO., Victoria, B. C.

JANION & RHODES,

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

27 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

HENRY RHODES,

AGENT FOR BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS San Francisco. dtm

PACIFIC OIL AND LEAD WORKS.

LINSEED OIL,

BOILED AND RAW, in barrels.

GUARANTEED PURE, DIRECT FROM THE above well known Works. For sale at the LOWEST RATES by

GEO. L. STORY,

46 Front St., Portland.

s30ddtf

Hotels and Restaurants.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

WILL FRISBIE.....Proprietor,

First street, between Main and Madison,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

NEW HOUSE, NEW FURNITURE, EXCELLENT Accommodations. lo3dtm

METROPOLIS HOTEL,

Corner Front & Salmon Sts., Portland.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL, WITH NEW Furniture throughout, is now open to the public. Bath Room for the Accommodation of Guests. Free Coach to the House. Come and see me.

J. B. SPRENGER, Proprietor,
s30tf Late of the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Boston Restaurant.

MRS. L. M. WESTLAKE, Proprietor,

First Street, (East Side) bet. Madison and Jefferson.

BOARD AND LODGING BY THE DAY OR Week.

MEALS—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

FRESH OYSTERS in every style. 6dd1m

THE LAFAYETTE,

ORO FINO THEATER BUILDING.

THE ATTENTION OF EPICURES IS CALLED TO the fact that this POPULAR RESTAURANT has lately been elegantly fitted up.

PRIVATE ROOMS for Ladies and Gentlemen are attached to the house and every attention will be paid to customers.

The Tables are supplied with the best the market affords.

Meals at all hours.

oc4dtf SOL. HARRIS, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

Front St., corner of Morrison,

M. RUDOLPH, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN NEWLY FURNISHED and refitted.

Rooms can be had by the day, week or month.

Suites of Rooms for the accommodation of families.

Board and Lodging per day, $1 00 to $1 50. Cheaper by the week.

Free Coach to the Hotel from the Steamers and Railroad. o2dtf

NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST THE PRICE of Board and Rooms will be reduced to the following rates:

Transient, Room and Board, per day	$2 00
Suites of Rooms and Board, Extra	$2 to 4 00
Permanent, Single Room and Board:	
Per week	$10 and upwards
Per Month	37 50 and upwards
Suites of Rooms for Families in proportion.	
Beds, per night	75c

This being the only First Class Hotel in the city—being built of brick, with Bar and Billiard Rooms on the premises. Table and attendance unsurpassed on the Coast, and all the modern improvements—the spacious trunk with the above combination of advantages is met with a proportionate share of patronage from the citizens of Portland and the traveling public.

jy22dtf JOHN J. JACOBS, Proprietor

CHEMEKETA HOUSE,

SALEM, OREGON.

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL WITH SUITES of Rooms, especially adapted to the accommodation of families, and supplied with every modern convenience is now open to the reception of guests.

B. P. EARHART, Prop'r.
17th July, 1871. jy17dtf

THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT HOUSE

FRONT STREET, NEAR MAIN,

Where there is hi-you muck-a-muck and no airs.

☞ Employers wanting Help, skilled or unskilled, please call.

No bummers allowed on the premises. jo22dtf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

(*LATE LINCOLN HOUSE*),

Corner Washington and Front Streets

PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. V. QUIMBY & C. H. PERKINS, HAVING taken the above House, wish to announce to the public that they are now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.

FREE COACH TO THE HOUSE.

Portland Feb. 2, 1867. dtf

GEO. L. HIBBARD. THOS. H. YEASLEY.

GEO. L. HIBBARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,

DRIED FRUITS,

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED,

Doors, Windows, Blinds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.,

98 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

ALSO,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Agents for SALEM FLOUR MILLS and SAN JUAN LIME.

☞ Consignments Solicited

DOORS! DOORS! DOORS!

AT HIBBARD & CO.'S WILL BE FOUND A COMplete assortment of DOORS, WINDOWS and BLINDS. Those who contemplate building, and all Carpenters and Builders will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Also a large lot of

Hardwood Lumber

AND

WAGON & CARRIAGE MATERIAL.

m30ddtf

CORBETT FAILING & CO,

SUCCESSORS TO

HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

IRON and STEEL,

ROPE, ETC., ETC.

Agents for the Sale of

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Portland, January 2, 1871. je24tf

E. C. JANION, Liverpool. JANION, RHODES & CO., Victoria, B. C.

JANION & RHODES,

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

27 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

HENRY RHODES,

AGENT FOR BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS San Francisco. dtm

PACIFIC OIL AND LEAD WORKS.

LINSEED OIL,

BOILED AND RAW, in barrels.

GUARANTEED PURE, DIRECT FROM THE above well known Works. For sale at the LOWEST RATES by

GEO. L. STORY,

46 Front St., Portland.

s30ddtf

OYSTERS.

The BEST of

FRESH SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS

RECEIVED THREE TIMES A WEEK

AND

Served in Every Style, at

ALISKY & HEGELE'S,

197 First Street, opposite the Postoffice.

o30ddtf

RECONSTRUCTED!

THE OYSTER DEPOT!

Stark Street,

ADJOINING THE ORO FINO SALOON.

Fresh Shoalwater Bay Oysters!

SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.

SWAN & JONES, Proprietors.

Office of A. Wing & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Oysters. o17 dtf

OYSTERS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF OYSTERS!

AT

Keith's Oyster Saloon,

First Street, bet. Washington and Alder.

Oysters Stewed	37½
" Fried	37½
" Fancy Roast	37½
" Raw	25
Oysters, Raw, (Double Plate)	37½
" by the Hundred	75

☞ Oysters sent to all parts of the city o6dtm

DEPOT FOR SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS!

G. W. WARREN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS.

Office—Over G. L. Hibbard & Co., Front St., next door to Alder.

Fresh Cargoes THREE TIMES A WEEK from our own deep water beds.

Also, Notaris Bay Oysters, and will deal in Eastern Oysters.

Orders solicited, by Express or otherwise, from all parts of the State, and promptly attended to.

au22dtf G. W. WARREN & CO.

Watches and Jewelry.

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

109 FIRST ST.

Diamonds & Jewelry.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

SOLID SILVER & PLATED WARE,

AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

It is a well known fact, that I keep on hand the best assorted and finest stock of goods in our line in the State and any one desiring to purchase will find it so.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,

JEWELRY STORE,

109 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

And by the way, we should like all parties having any claim against the late firm to present the same, and all parties knowing themselves indebted to us to call and settle the same. au12dtf L. C. HENRICHSEN.

Grocers.

W. L. WADHAMS, Portland. W. K. LEVERIDGE, A. P. EVERETT, 318 Front St., San Francisco.

LEVERIDGE, WADHAMS & CO.,

(*SUCCESSORS TO R. G. SNEATH*,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

LEVERIDGE, EVERETT & CO.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

318 Front St., corner of Commercial,

SAN FRANCISCO. dtf

New York.

CHARLES DIMON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR

Buying, Selling and Forwarding all kinds of Merchandise.

P. O. Box 4,094. 93 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Goods marked to my care will be shipped VIA ISTHMUS, RAIL OR CAPE HORN as instructed.

Refer to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Knapp, Burrell & Co., and Sawier & Co., Portland; R. M. Wade, Esq., Salem. 128dly

WILLIAM H. PRATT.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH THE

EASTERN & PACIFIC STATES.

All commands, either in purchasing, or disposing of consignments, promptly and faithfully executed.

Office—62 Broad St., Boston.

L. E. PRATT, Agent, Salem, Oregon.

REFERENCES—J. B. Kimball & Co., Pearl St., Boston; Houghton, Perkins & Co., Winthrop Sq., Boston; W. B. Mitchell & Co., Washington St., N. Y.; A. J. Bates & Co., Warren St., N. Y.; A. N. Towne, General Sup't Central Pacific R. R., Sacramento, Cal.; Hon. R. P. Boise, Salem, Oregon. au26d5m

TENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

To Press and will be Published early in December,

THE PORTLAND DIRECTORY!

FOR THE YEAR 1872,

embracing a

BUSINESS & GENERAL DIRECTORY OF RESIDENTS,

A

DIRECTORY OF EAST PORTLAND,

AND

A variety of Statistical Information

pertaining to the

Growth, Prosperity & Future Greatness of Oregon.

THE GREAT FAVOR WITH WHICH THIS WORK is received, and its wide circulation, which is annually increasing, are the best proofs of its popularity and merit. Additional efforts will be made to render the forthcoming issue perfect in every department.

To Advertisers:

The PORTLAND DIRECTORY presents great advantages to Business Men than almost any similar work published on the Pacific Coast, as a large edition will be printed, and CIRCULATED FREE in all the principal Hotels, Steamboats, Express Offices and public places throughout CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO AND MONTANA, thereby giving to each advertisement circulation not obtainable by any other method.

Terms for Advertising:

Full Page, Octavo, (42½ by 7½ inches)	$20 00
Half Page	10 00
Card of Five Lines	5 00

☞ All removals, changes in business or firms after the regular canvass, can be reported at the office of publication. S. J. McCORMICK, Publisher,

oc11dtf 105 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

In the Prospective.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN, HAVING PURCHASED THE right, title and interest of Margaret Sullivan, a Donation Land Claim, situate in East Portland, Oregon, will have the same Surveyed and Laid off in Lots and Blocks on or before the 10th day of November, 1871, when he will offer the same

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE RATES

and will give all parties wishing to

Secure a Good Homestead!

Ample Time therefor. All persons wishing to purchase

REAL ESTATE!

will consult their own interests by calling on the undersigned. o25dtf JOHN SULLIVAN.

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

UMATILLA, OREGON.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO RECEIVE Consignments of Goods to be Forwarded to all points in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Owyhee, and can offer superior inducements to shippers by having a large

Fire Proof Warehouse

For the Storage of goods, and a long experience which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates.

All matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.

Consignments solicited. Mark goods, Care J. R. F. & Co.

Always on hand a full Assortment of

Groceries, Provisions, and Clothing

MECHANICS', MINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

Also a large Stock of

IRON AND STEEL,

Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

d24ddtf

NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

Fast Freight Line

TO IDAHO!

ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1871, OUR RATES on FAST FREIGHT (on 50 pounds or upwards, not less than 45 pounds per cubic foot) will be as follows:

From Portland to La Grande	13 cents per pound.
" " " Union	12 " " "
" " " Baker City	16 " " "
" " " Boise City	22 " " "
" " " Idaho City	26 " " "
" " " Silver City	23 " " "

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Portland, July 1, 1871. jo1dtf

Markets.

HOGS WANTED,

I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR HOGS for Packing purposes.

Packing House in the rear of the Pacific Market.

o30ddtf A. H. JOHNSON.

SWAN ISLAND MARKET

MARCUS M. SPAULDING. MORTON M. SPAULDING.

SPAULDING BROTHERS,

RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

MEATS.

Particular attention given to serving

FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS & CHOP HOUSES

Orders delivered promptly in any part of the city.

Our facilities for serving the best of Meats are unsurpassed, and our customers can rely upon being served with the very best in the market, at

N. W. corner First and Oak streets.

Portland, Sept. 1, 1871. s1d3m

UNION MARKET,

Cor. SECOND & WASHINGTON Sts

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE INTEREST of SCHLOTH & SHERLOCK in the above named Market, I am fully prepared to supply

ALL KINDS OF MEAT

of GOOD QUALITY at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

my12dtf ISAAC BERGMAN.

Portland Market.

E. H. CARLING,

SECOND STREET, COR. MORRISON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON hand the best of all kinds of MEATS. All orders delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge. KOSHER BEEF, VEAL and MUTTON always on hand.

Portland, Feb. 17, 1871. dtf

PACIFIC MARKET.

W. W. SPAULDING.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Fresh Meats,

AND

PACKER of BEEF & PORK

Highest Price paid for all kinds of FAT STOCK.

NO. 2 NORTH FRONT STREET,

jo23 PORTLAND, OREGON. dawtf

PROPOSALS.

RAILROAD LETTING.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

30 MILES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil noon, *Wednesday*, November 15, 1871, at the Engineer's Office in Kalama, Washington Territory, for doing all the

GRADING, BRIDGING AND TRACK-LAYING ON THIRTY MILES NORTHWARD,

beginning thirty-five miles from Kalama.

The work will be arranged in subdivisions of five miles.

Parties can bid for one or more subdivisions.

Plans, specifications, etc., may be seen and further explanations given at the office of Thomas B. Morris, Engineer of the Pacific Division, in Kalama, on and after Monday, October 23, 1871.

By order of the President,

J. GREGORY SMITH.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Engineer-in-Chief.

Kalama, W. T., Nov. 1, 1871.

Oct. 20, 1871. 2

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

Proposals for the Metal Work of a First Order Light-House to be Erected at Cape Foulweather, Oregon.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, 13TH DISTRICT, PORTLAND, OREGON, October 24, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Metal Work for Cape Foulweather Light-House," will be received at this office and at the office of Col. R. S. Williamson, 609 Kearny street, San Francisco, until 12 o'clock of Wednesday November 29, 1871, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary for the completion of the METAL WORK of a first order Light-House for Cape Foulweather, Oregon, in accordance with the specifications and drawings.

The same to be delivered at the expense of the contractor, on board of a sea going vessel or vessels, at San Francisco or Portland.

The Light-House Establishment will provide all the wrought iron floor beams, the lantern, the lens, the lamps and furniture belonging thereto, and their cost is not to be included in the amount of the bid.

The bid should state the sum in United States legal tender notes for which the ENTIRE METAL WORK, as shown on the drawings, will be completed, fully erected at the workshops, then taken down after acceptance, and delivered as aforesaid; and should also state the day and date on which it shall be so completed and delivered, under forfeit, as specified in the "Form of Bid."

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Light-House Establishment, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Each parts of timber are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications must, in case of rejection, be made good at the expense of the contractor.

The right is reserved to reject any proposal for any reasons deemed sufficient.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond, signed by the bidder and two competent sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) each, that, in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the person or firm will be entered into within ten (10) days after notice is given that the bid has been accepted.

Bond and security in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) signed by two competent bondsmen, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required.

Plans, specifications, and forms of proposals may be obtained from the undersigned, or from Col. Williamson, on application, by mail or in person.

H. M. ROBERT,

Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Light House Eng'r 13th District. loct30d6t

Machinery Oils.

CHINA NUT OIL, CASTOR OIL,
AXLE GREASE, and NEATS FOOT OIL.

GEO. L. STORY,

jy26dtf 46 Front street.

BOILED AND RAW LINSEED OIL

In Bbls. and Cases,

GEO. L. STORY,

y26dtf 46 Front street.

San Francisco.

EMERSON, CORVILLE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

OYSTER DEALERS,

Saddle Rock Oyster House!

NO. 410 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated

SAN BRUNO & RACCOON STRAITS

OYSTER BEDS!

THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH OUR CHOICE

NEW YORK TRANSPLANTED

OYSTERS!

(THE FINEST FLAVORED OYSTERS IN THE WORLD)

IN ANY QUANTITY,

AT THE

LOWEST RATES!

☞ Country Orders Promptly Filled. ☜

oc23-13m&p

CEMENT. CEMENT.

HOFFMAN'S

ROSENDALE CEMENT!

IN STORE, EX RECENT ARRIVALS OF CLIPPER Ships, in fine order, and about in transit from New York. For sale by

HITTLE & CO.,

N. W. corner California and Front Sts.,

oc16dlm San Francisco.

NEW SEEDS AND PLANTS!

JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF NEW ALFALFA or CLOVER SEED, first quality—a fine lot of HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, etc. HYACINTH GLASSES, 2 sizes. Always on hand, a good supply of VEGETABLE, FLOWER and GRASS SEEDS, WHITE and RED CLOVER, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, RYE GRASSES, ORCHARD GRASS, CANARY, RAPE and HEMP SEEDS, etc. GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, finest collection in the State. LILIES, DAHLIAS, GLADIOLUS, SHRUBS, PRIZE SORTS, EVERGREENS, FRUIT TREES, etc.

Send for a Catalogue, (at the Old Stand,

D. E. MOORE,

Importer and Dealer in Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, etc.,

oc30dlm4p 12[illegible] Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

CARD.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to the fact that I have disposed of my interest in the Billiard Table manufacturing business on the coast to Mr. F. LIEBENFELD, who for the past sixteen years has been in the business in this city.

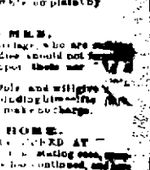
Mr. Liesenfeld will be the only person in the Pacific States authorized to sell SHELAN'S CUSHIONS and the EUREKA (New Wire) CUSHIONS.

GEO. E. PHELAN,

San Francisco, 1 Market street.

c31d4mdp

BREWSTON & COS



##